

JPRS 84046

4 August 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1439

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

4 August 1983

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1439

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

- Afghan-Uzbek Cooperation Measures Described
(A. Ayupov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 4, Apr 83) 1

REGIONAL

- Bagirov on Development of Agricultural Sector
(K. M. Bagirov; VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 5, 1983) 6
- Uzbek Minister of Justice on Legal Code Development
(M. Vasikova; KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA, No 2, Feb 83) 24
- Transition From Islamic to Soviet Law in Turkmen SSR Analyzed
(B. Saryyev, V. G. Tsvetukhin; IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK
TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK, No 1,
Jan-Feb 83) 33
- Uzbek Procurator on Criminal Speculation in Republic
(N. Burikhodzhayev; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 5 Jun 83) 43
- Press Discredits Trust's Socialist Competition Award
(E. Krivobokov; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 13 May 83) 47
- Organizer of 'Large Scale' Embezzlement Executed
(ZARYA VOSTOKA, 31 May 83) 49
- MVD Sting Operation Uncovers Corrupt Official
(M. Pulatov; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 3 Jul 83) 50
- Editorial Calls for Strengthening of Family
(Editorial; TIESA, 29 May 83) 52

Readers' Letters Discuss Aid to Large Families (TIESA, various dates)	54
Moscow's Experience, Ala Severina Interview A Mother Speaks, by Jolanta Cekaviciene Response Continues	

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN-UZBEK COOPERATION MEASURES DESCRIBED

Tashkent PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Apr 83 pp 90-93

[Article by A. Ayupov: "Uzbekistan and Soviet-Afghan Cooperation"]

[Text] The April revolution in Afghanistan (1978), culminating in Daud's so-called republican system and the declaration of a true People's Democratic Republic, laid the foundation for a new era in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations; they have risen to an ever higher phase of their development.

During the first days of the April Revolution, in a telegram to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Soviet leaders expressed a firm belief that relations characterized by strong friendship and productive, comprehensive cooperation based on principles of equality, a good neighbor policy, respect for national sovereignty and nonintervention in one another's affairs would develop and become stronger between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

At the same time it was officially announced in Kabul that the government policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would be based on the principles of an independent peace-seeking policy of nonalignment, positive and active neutrality, peaceful coexistence, and the strengthening, development and comprehensive expansion of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Uzbekistan, along with other fraternal republics, is actively participating in the development of Soviet-Afghan technological, economic, cultural and other types of collaboration.

The successes of our republic in the area of socioeconomic and cultural accomplishment are convincing proof of the triumph of the Leninist national policy that is consistently followed in the life of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is not by chance that Soviet Uzbekistan is called the beacon for Eastern countries, and that its progress serves as an example for many independent countries of Asia and Africa, including Afghanistan.

The Uzbek SSR is actively helping the popularization of the historical experience of building socialism, the mutual spiritual enrichment of the nations, their rapprochement, the deepening of their friendship and the mutual understanding between them. Close business contacts connect our republic to the friendly nation of Afghanistan.

Trade relations have also been successfully developed between our countries. A delegation of commerce employees of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] toured Uzbekistan.

The guests visited a number of municipal and rural trade centers in the Fergana Valley, meeting with representatives of labor collectives from industrial enterprises and with cotton growers. In giving his impressions on his visit to Uzbekistan, DRA Minister of Commerce M. Kh. Jalalar said: "We hope that everything that we saw in the Soviet Union, particularly in Uzbekistan, will help the commerce employees of Afghanistan to successfully solve the problems of improving the peoples' welfare presented to them by the Democratic Party of Afghanistan."

The transfer of first-hand experience of Uzbekistan workers in developing irrigation and livestock breeding to the developing nations, particularly Afghanistan, has become a tradition. It is for this reason that the DRA Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform M. F. Rakhim and a delegation of DRA irrigators headed by the Minister of Electrical Energy and Water Resources R. M. Paktin were in Uzbekistan. The Afghan visitors were acquainted with the largest irrigation facilities and systems in Uzbekistan; they visited planning organizations.

The development and strengthening of friendly relations between our countries goes through different channels, enriched by new forms of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. One of these is cultural collaboration, and the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations and the Uzbek section of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations "USSR-Afghanistan" play a significant role in its development. The basic goal is to cooperate in every way to achieve further growth and improvement of friendly relations with Afghanistan. The Uzbek section publicizes the achievements of socialist Uzbekistan in the area of government building, the development of economics, science and culture, and also acquaints the workers of our republic with the history, economics, culture, everyday life and work of the Afghan people. It has become traditional to hold thematic radio contests for Afghan workers, devoted to famous dates in the history of our nation--the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, etc. Previously established contacts between authors and writers of prose from Uzbekistan and Afghanistan continue to develop. At the 8th Congress of Uzbekistan Writers, our Afghan visitors, members of the delegation of the DRA Writers' Union shared their ideas on fraternal mutual assistance for nations on the way to building a bright and equal society. Modern Afghan life is constantly reflected in the work of republic authors and poets. The publishing of a collection of works by the well-known Afghan poet and President of the DRA Academy of Sciences Suleymana Loika by the Publishing House of Artistic Literature imeni G. Gulyam was an important development in the cultural life of both countries. Many examples such as these could be presented.

Close creative contacts are maintained between popular science and documentary film studios in Uzbekistan and the Afghanfil'm Film Studio. Uzbek cinematographers made the films: "The Fight Against the Locust," "Road Through

the Hindu-Kush," "The City of Herat," "Country of Mountains and Legends," "Beams in Herat," "Land Reform," "Our Neighbor, Afghanistan," and "Afghanistan: The Revolution Continues." The last film was created through the cooperation of a large creative group of USSR and DRA cinematographers. The film tells the story of the establishment of the first contacts between the young Soviet country and Afghanistan. It depicts the arrival of the Afghan mission in Moscow for a meeting with V. I. Lenin, and the course of discussions with M. I. Kalinin and G. V. Chicherin. At the 6th International Film Festival for the Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which took place in May of 1980 in Tashkent, this film received prizes and degrees from the Soviet Committee for Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity. Moreover, the creators of the movie and telefilms "Land Reform," "Afghanistan: The Revolution Continues," "Two Days in Kabul: Reporting the Revolution," and "Afghanistan—The Hot Winter" were awarded the USSR Government Prize for 1981 in the field of cinematography.

Makers of film documentaries in Uzbekistan, in collaboration with the Afghan'film Studio are planning to make a film which will continue the story of the difficult struggle of the Afghan people for freedom and national independence, and of the fraternal aid offered by the Soviet Union to the young republic.

Many Uzbek theatrical collectives are making their contribution to the cementing of Afghan-Soviet friendship. Traveling players from the Republican Puppet Theater had a successful tour of Afghanistan. Afghan audiences saw plays such as "Semurg," "The Little Girl/Dzhigit [Trick Rider]" and others. All plays were performed in the Afghan native languages: Dari and Pushtu. Plays by artists from Soviet Uzbekistan have become an important event in the cultural life of the Afghan capital. At the request of the DRA government, special puppeteers from Tashkent are helping to organize a puppet theater in Afghanistan. Many young people from Afghanistan are coming to study at the Tashkent Theatrical Art Institute with this goal in mind.

Contacts between employees of the educational systems of the USSR and DRA are becoming ever firmer. The year 1980, when the first Afghanistan Teachers' Conference took place in Kabul, has left a definite mark on the history of popular education in Afghanistan. A delegation from the USSR Ministry of Education which included representatives from our republic participated in the work of the congress. At the final meeting of the congress, visual teaching aids and technological training equipment and teaching accessories were given to the Afghan teachers in the name of the Uzbekistan education employees.

Agreements on scientific collaboration between individual scientific and teaching institutions of the USSR and DRA are completely new in the practice of international relations. An example of such collaboration is an agreement for scientific cooperation between the DRA Academy for Training Teaching Personnel and the Tashkent Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizama: the agreement provides for an exchange of science workers in the field of teaching with experience in training scientific teaching staff.

Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, has become one of the largest and best-known centers in the country for scientific Eastern studies. At the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Eastern Studies imeni A. R. Beruna as well as other institutions, an extensive study is being done on various aspects of the history and socioeconomic and cultural life of Afghanistan.

Training Eastern studies specialists in the system of higher education is done at the oldest VUZ in Central Asia—Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin. Specialists on the language, history and literature of Afghanistan are trained here at the Eastern faculty.

Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the area of tourism rose to a new level after the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan. In May of 1981 a delegation from the DRA Ministry of Transport and Tourism headed by President of the Garzanduy Tourist Organization G. R. Amiri visited our country for the purpose of setting up a long-term cooperative effort in the area of tourism. It was affirmed that tourist ties between our two countries will be further developed in the future.

Another new element in Soviet-Afghan cooperation is the exchange of experience between government statistical organs. A delegation from the central statistical organization of the DRA Ministry of Planning visited the USSR and familiarized themselves with the work experience of statistical organs of Uzbekistan in planning and conducting the All-Union Population Census of 1979. Questions of the organization and structure of statistics and large-scale one-time investigations of census campaigns were discussed. The experience of their Uzbek colleagues was helpful in preparation of the DRA Universal Census in June, 1979. The list of the paths of development of Soviet-Afghan relations could go on and on. There are many examples, but the goal is the same—to cement the friendships between the Afghan and Soviet people and to seek peace together.

Afghanistan is firmly and consistently following a policy of peace and the development of friendly relations with all countries. And these politics--the politics of positive and active neutrality corresponding to the national interests of the Afghan people--find complete understanding and support from the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The Afghan public is even more convinced of the significance of the comprehensive aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan when the enemies of the April Revolution step up their hostile activities against the DRA. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist collaborative effort are making no small effort to ensure that the Afghan people can independently decide their own fate.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov noted in a speech at the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR: "We are decisively and unswervingly on the side of those who even today are forced to fight for freedom, independence, and independent existence of their people, who must repel the onslaught of the aggressor or undergo the threat of aggression."

Equal rights and the mutually advantageous cooperation of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union and with other countries of socialist collaboration opens new vistas for Afghanistan in terms of its economic, social and cultural development. The Afghan people, by winning a victory in the national democratic revolution of April 27, 1978, have dealt the decisive blow to the plans of imperialist circles, local landowners and bourgeoisie. After the April Revolution, conditions for the democratic and progressive development of Afghan society were developed within the country, and this process in the DRA is irreversible. The support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist governments and progressive powers of the entire world are on the side of the young republic, and this is a firm guarantee of victory for the Afghan nation.

COPYRIGHT: "Partiynaya zhizn'", 1983

12262

CSO: 1807/287

REGIONAL

BAGIROV ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 5, 1983 pp 57-69

[Article by K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: "Development of the Farm Sector of Azerbaijan's Economy: Certain Problems of Party Leadership"]

[Text] A year ago the up-to-date farm policy conducted by our party since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was enriched with the new theses and conclusions, practical guidelines and recommendations of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Food Program.

"The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Food Program," states the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Congress of the RSDRP [Russian Social-Democratic Worker Party]," "mark a new stage in the party's up-to-date farm policy. All sectors of the economy are being turned more seriously toward solving the problems of the further growth of agricultural production, development of the agroindustrial complex, and achieving uninterrupted supply of the country with foodstuffs."¹ The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were an important contribution to the theory and practice of advanced socialism. They summed up the results of the party's effort to strengthen agriculture's plant and equipment and to improve the socioeconomic and cultural conditions of rural life, and they defined the main course for further development of the country's entire agroindustrial complex, which for the first time in the history of the conduct of socialist economic activity is being regarded as an independent subject of planning and management.

The Food Program which the plenum approved embodied unity and interdependence of the production and social needs of rural areas. It is based on processes of integration of agricultural and industrial production, of further development of the two forms of socialist ownership, and of convergence of city and country, processes which are inherent in socialism. One peculiarity of the program is that it unifies the effort both of agriculture itself and also of those branches of industry, transportation and trade which serve it, subordinating their activities to producing high-quality foodstuffs and to bringing them promptly to the consumer. Its fulfillment is a task not only of agriculture, of many branches of industry, construction, transportation, communications, trade and other service spheres, but also of science, of management

entities, of administrative agencies, and so on. Comprehensive in nature, it has marked a radical change of direction in the growth of agriculture and branches related to it and has brought about progress of the entire economy. "The program adopted, as is well known, deals with urgent and priority tasks," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his address entitled "The 60-Year History of the USSR." "But when we look to the future, we cannot fail to see that further development of our agroindustrial complex--incidentally, just like that of the country's economy as a whole--requires more thorough and consistent specialization of agriculture on the scale of the entire country."²

This also means that the Food Program, acting as a powerful accelerator of economic development, will raise the prosperity of the people and will strengthen still more the sociopolitical unity of Soviet society. The following words of Yu. V. Andropov are apt in this connection: "... However ramified the tasks facing the Soviet economy, ultimately they merge into one--guaranteeing the rising prosperity of the workers, creating the material conditions for a further flowering of their nonmaterial and cultural life and civic activity. It is indeed this which has determined the general direction in the CPSU's economic policy, which has been reflected in the documents of its 26th congress, in the Food Program which is now being carried out, and in party decisions on specific economic matters."³

The year which has so far passed in the effort to carry out the Food Program has shown that performance of such a complicated and multilevel task is the concern of all party, soviet and economic entities, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the entire work force of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex, and every Soviet citizen; but it requires a strengthening and refinement of party leadership of all the components of the country's agroindustrial complex. This was discussed at the conference held this past 18 April of first secretaries of central committees of the communist parties of the union republics and party kraykoms and obkoms, at which certain practical matters were taken up concerning the development of agriculture and realization of the Food Program. In the pithy major speech which he delivered at the congress Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that the tasks facing agriculture are advancing incomparably greater requirements than before on the activity of not only central authorities, but also republic, kray and oblast party organizations and are enhancing their responsibility for realization of the Food Program.⁴

The main direction in the effort of the party organization of Azerbaijan to carry out the Food Program is the mobilization of party members and farmworkers to achieve higher rates of development of agricultural production and to accomplish a continuing decisive conversion of all components of the agroindustrial complex to intensive growth factors.

The party organizations of rural rayons are in the forefront of the fight to develop the republic's farm sector. They number today more than 158,000 persons--nearly half of the party members in AzSSR. The party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have 86,000 members of the CPSU and candidates. There are 5,333 primary party organizations operating in rural areas. The number of

shop party organizations and party groups has nearly doubled since 1970. Primary party organizations are concentrating their attention on improvement of discipline and accountability of every farmworker, on shaping in him a thorough understanding of his personal participation in the affairs not only of his own collective, but also of the rayon, the republic and the country as a whole.

Socialist competition, a new upsurge of labor and political activity of the masses, evoked by the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, has taken on broad proportions in the republic, as indeed throughout the country, impressive evidence of the close solidarity of the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all social groups, nationalities and ethnic minorities of the Country of Soviets around the party of Lenin and of the nationwide approval and unanimous support of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In its economic strategy the party has given thorough consideration to the changes taking place in the country's economy and sociopolitical life. An important component of the CPSU's economic strategy is its farm policy. Consistent implementation of the CPSU's up-to-date farm policy has been an important factor in the growth of the productive forces, the rising prosperity of the Soviet people, and the dynamic development of the country's agriculture in the seventies and eighties. The growth of production of agricultural output in many oblasts, krays and republics, including Soviet Azerbaijan, is an indicator of this.

In the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the republic managed to completely overcome agriculture's long-lasting and chronic lag. A very large role in this was played by the constant attention and aid on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, which adopted decrees entitled "On Measures To Develop the Agriculture of AzSSR" (dated 23 July 1970), "On Measures To Further Develop the Economy of AzSSR" (dated 29 July 1970), "On Measures Toward Further Intensification of Agricultural Production in AzSSR" (dated 9 July 1975), "On Results of Examining the Proposals of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Concerning Development of Certain Branches of the Republic's Industrial Sector in the 1976-1980 Period" (decree of the CPSU Central Committee dated 27 July 1976), and "On Measures Toward Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Grapegrowing and Winemaking in AzSSR" (dated 22 February 1979).⁵

The growth of the volume of production and procurements of farm products has been continuous since the beginning of the seventies, and plans and socialist obligations have been fulfilled. The country has been a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition for 13 successive years and has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. In March 1980 AzSSR was awarded its third Order of Lenin for fulfilling ahead of schedule the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the output of industry and agriculture. The activity of the republic's party organization received a favorable evaluation at the 26th CPSU Congress.⁶

The Azerbaijan Communist Party has in the seventies and early eighties acquired abundant experience in the organizational, political-educational and ideological effort to mobilize party members and the rural work force to implement the economic strategy and farm policy of the CPSU.

Solving a broad range of farm and social problems in a single context has guaranteed dynamic development of the productive forces, has opened up new potential opportunities for agricultural production, and has predetermined its advance to forward outposts.

The main results of carrying out the up-to-date farm policy of the CPSU in Azerbaijan consist of the following.

First, the plant and equipment of agriculture have been bolstered considerably. The qualitative makeup of the machine and tractor pool has been entirely renewed and improved, and the pace of mechanization and electrification of agricultural production has risen. Chemicalization and land reclamation have been carried out on a broad scale. The strengthening of the plant and equipment have ensured a qualitative advance in development of rural productive forces.

Second, the share of agriculture in Azerbaijan's economy has grown a great deal. Over the entire 1970-1982 period the gross output of agriculture increased 2.2-fold. This is the result of intensification of agricultural production, of more thorough specialization and concentration, and of ever broader use of the advances of scientific-technical progress. The system and structure of the republic's agricultural production were worked out so as to take into account its multibranch nature. Cropping and animal husbandry have become more sophisticated, and high-yield varieties of farm crops and more productive breeds of livestock, progressive technologies, and new forms and methods of the organization of work and production have been persistently introduced into the practice of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Third, the efficiency of agricultural production and product quality have risen considerably. Labor productivity--the principal indicator of the efficiency of social production--rose 2.1-fold in the seventies and early eighties. The yield in terms of gross output per 100 hectares of farmland increased 2.2-fold over that period. Inputs of labor have been cut back substantially, and production cost has dropped. The income of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the 10th Five-Year Plan was fivefold greater than in the 8th. In 1969 the profitability of their production did not exceed 8 percent (this was the lowest indicator in the country), but in 1981 it was 37 percent on kolkhozes and 30 percent on sovkhoses. Thus the key task advanced by the party in the present stage has been performed step by step.

Fourth, an important component of intensive development of agriculture has been the scientifically sound system of training, selection, assignment and indoctrination of farmworkers, of the organizers of kolkhoz and sovkhos production. We now have about 42,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education working in rural areas, or 86 percent more than in 1970. Among kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhos directors 97 percent have higher and

secondary specialized education. The number of machine operators increased 54 percent over that period and now runs to almost 58,000. The number of skilled personnel in other common occupations has increased. It is they who are the principal vehicles of scientific-technical progress, participants in the fight for thoroughgoing socioeconomic transformations of rural areas.

Fifth, the problems of social reorganization of rural areas on the basis of development of all branches of the republic's agroindustrial complex have been solved on a very large scale. By comparison with 1970 the wages of sovkhos workers and employees have risen 96 percent, and remuneration of kolkhoz members has more than doubled. The rural population has been receiving payments and benefits from social consumption funds in nearly twice the amount as in the 8th Five-Year Plan. Housing has been built with a total floor space of more than 5 million square meters. Now a fourth of rural inhabitants live in buildings built in the last decade. One schoolchild in four is studying in schools built over that time. Many clubs and culture centers, health institutions, trade establishments and consumer service facilities have been opened. The number of rural housing units with gas service has increased ninefold, and the total level of gasification has risen to 83 percent as against 14 percent in 1970. There are now more than 1,200 km of group water mains in service. The volume of consumer services rendered to rural inhabitants has increased almost fivefold.

The level of culture and education of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers has risen substantially. A clear-cut tendency has been manifested: more and more young people graduating from secondary school are staying in rural areas to work and live. Young people find here work they like, and favorable workplace and working conditions have been created for it. A new pleiad of front rankers has grown up among young people in the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans alongside the celebrated masters of agricultural production Shamama Gasanova, twice Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Heroes of Socialist Labor Sardar Imraliyev, Baba Samedov, Shaban Rzayev, Nikolay Nikitin, Samvel Mamunts, and many others. They are Heroes of Socialist Labor Zamina Aslanova, Mamed Rza Rasulov and Farzali Abbasov; Tarlan Musayeva, winner of the prize of the Leninist Komsomol and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Solmaz Aliyeva, Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet; and many others.

Life itself, practice, experience gained, and the higher level of party leadership of economic and social processes has confirmed the scientific soundness and realism of the conclusion drawn by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee concerning the possibility of comprehensive solution of the large-scale problems of the development of agricultural production and of the entire agroindustrial complex and of fundamental social transformation of rural areas.⁷

The main economic, political and social result of development of the republic's agriculture is that its contribution to the production of grapes, cotton, vegetables, fruit, tea and other farm products has grown considerably in line with the nationwide division of labor. Azerbaijan's relative share in the nationwide volume of production of the gross output of agriculture has doubled.

We are thus entitled to conclude that the party organization of Azerbaijan, which has been implementing in practice the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, has been able to achieve a great deal in development of the republic's entire agroindustrial complex.

Azerbaijan's Communist Party and workers did not travel an easy road in arriving at the present achievements, in overcoming difficulties and shortcomings in management of the economy, in organizational and ideological work, and including the fight against many wrong things which had accumulated previously. The republic was in one of the last places in the country in its rates of socioeconomic development in the sixties. Agriculture was in a difficult position. The reason was that the republic's potential was not being sufficiently utilized. Plans for production and sale of the principal farm products to the state regularly went unfulfilled. Practices in cropping and animal husbandry were in a neglected state; the plant and equipment and financial condition of kolkhozes and sovkhoses were weak. Shortcomings and oversights in planning and management and in solving socioeconomic problems stood in the way of social reorganization of rural life. Many managers and specialists tried to justify their own ineffectiveness by saying that the republic supposedly did not possess the necessary conditions and internal potential for development of cropping and animal husbandry.

In order to correct the situation a plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in August 1969 and then its 28th congress (March 1971) subjected to a comprehensive critical analysis the state of the economy, management of the economy, and organizational and ideological work.⁸ A system of effective measures was drafted to strengthen party and state discipline, to enhance the responsibility of party members and supervisory personnel, and to develop criticism and self-criticism extensively.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party raised up the farm labor force to fight for performance of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee. There was increased militance on the part of village primary party organizations, and party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, the Leninist style of work and party exactingness in large and small matters were consistently confirmed. This opened up room for initiative and creativity of specialists and the entire farm labor force. The 9th Five-Year Plan became the first 5-year plan when all targets were fulfilled and overfulfilled ahead of schedule for production and procurement of grain, raw cotton, grapes, fruit, leaf tea, meat, milk and for the volume of gross output as a whole.⁹

The experience gained was analyzed, what had been achieved was critically evaluated, new potential and possibilities were identified, and the Azerbaijan Communist Party increased the effectiveness of its leadership step by step. Its central committee, oblast, city and rayon committees and primary organizations by their common efforts, together with soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, strove in a comprehensive way, following a single channel, to perform tasks related to organization and ideological indoctrination and to solve the economic and social problems. This approach opened up the way to a considerable enlargement of the production of farm products on the basis of intensification, more thorough specialization and concentration, faster

scientific-technical progress, and conversion of the sector to an industrial footing.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, guided by the Leninist proposition: "testing people and following up on actual performance--this, again this, and only this the heart of all work and all policy at the present time,"¹⁰ brought it about that every work collective and every party, soviet and economic entity clearly defined its own tasks, strategies and deadlines, designated those specifically responsible for performance, and established effective followup. As a result it managed to increase the level of interaction in the work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic entities, to set in operation the entire arsenal of ideological support of economic tasks, and to raise to a qualitatively new level the indoctrination of personnel in the spirit of a high level of responsibility for what is assigned them. As a result in 1978 the republic reached the level planned for 1980 with respect to the gross output of agriculture. Its average annual volume in the 10th Five-Year Plan, which was also fulfilled with a considerable surpassing of planning targets, increased 47 percent over the 9th, when the plan called for a 21-percent increase.

By raising the level of party leadership the Azerbaijan CP was able in a short time to mobilize and orient party members and the entire farm labor force to fight for the growth of agriculture and to achieve a responsible attitude toward this effort on the part of all party, soviet and agricultural authorities. Party and state discipline were substantially reinforced; party and economic management was brought as close as possible to production, and many matters related to its development began to be settled locally only after taking into account the opinions of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, secretaries of primary party organizations, and farm specialists and managers. A sizable number of production workers became members of Azerbaijan CP raykoms and more secretaries of primary party organizations, kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and progressive production workers were elected to bureaus of party committees in rural rayons. An absolute majority of rural party members working in the nonproduction sphere moved to practical work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Proposals from the field became the subject of close study and discussion by raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, and in certain cases even by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The principle of giving widespread publicity to the measures outlined and of discussing them beforehand at the lower levels became part of the republic's everyday life. All of this was a decisive condition for overcoming the lag in agricultural production which had previously occurred in the republic.

Confirmation of Leninist norms and principles of leadership of guidance of economic and cultural construction and of the selection, assignment and training of personnel, the strengthening of party and state discipline, achievements in the fight for a wholesome moral and psychological atmosphere, and the growing political and labor activity of the masses opened up very large opportunities for performing more complicated and larger-scale tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Its first year was marked by record indicators in production and procurement of all farm products.

For the first time in the history of Azerbaijan's cropping the cottongrowers delivered to the state 1,015,000 tons of raw cotton, and grapegrowers delivered to the country 1,616,000 tons of sunny grapes.¹¹ All plans and socialist obligations of graingrowers, vegetable growers, fruitgrowers, melongrowers, teagrowers, potato growers, and stockmen were substantially overfulfilled.

Last year, 1982, was unusually difficult for the republic's agriculture. The spring rainfall, flooding, hail, and abrupt temperature fluctuations threatened to kill the crops. Rural party organizations headed the drive to eliminate the results of unfavorable natural conditions--the entire harvest was preserved. But in the fall, at the very peak of the harvest season, unprecedented rains fell on the fields and there were mudflows. Fieldworkers and stockmen, led by party members, opposed the bad weather with courage, determination, good organization, discipline, an awareness of their social duty, and great skill. This, too, represents very large political capital built up during the purposive effort of party and soviet authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations of Azerbaijan.

Socialist obligations were overfulfilled for procurement of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, melon crops, potatoes, leaf tea and other products. The state was sold more than 352,000 tons of grain, 1,714,000 tons of grapes, 815,000 tons of raw cotton, about 700,000 tons of vegetables, 234,000 tons of fruit, 27,000 tons of leaf tea, and many other products of cropping and animal husbandry. These successes were highly praised in greetings from the CPSU Central Committee.¹²

The five decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers already mentioned on the problems of Azerbaijan's economic development played an important role in the advance of the republic's economy to forward outposts and in intensification of its agricultural production. These documents, which were historic for the republic, have served as the action program of the party organization in the fight for faster growth of agricultural production and of the entire agroindustrial complex.

Key aspects of intensification of agricultural production to which the republic's party organization and its central committee have been paying principal attention over the last 12 years were thoroughly discussed at the 28th (March 1971), 29th (January 1976) and 30th (January 1981) Congresses of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and in the plenums and meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the central committee. They have been taken up in a businesslike way in many party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, and naturally in primary party organizations--where the fate of the harvest is directly decided. There have, of course, been oversights and shortcomings in this effort. The systems approach to the problems of intensification was not achieved everywhere nor in all aspects. There were cases when a particular party committee, once it had taken the decision that was due, considered its task done. But where the decision was not backed up with vigorous organizational work and political indoctrination of the farm labor force, one could hardly count on high final results. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee patiently corrected the leaders of those party committees, helped them, and if they did not shape up, did not draw the right conclusions, it had to free itself of them.

The experience of Azerbaijan's party organization has time and time again borne evidence of the importance of vigorous and competent party leadership of the process of intensification of agriculture. That experience demonstrates that that kind of leadership, first, helps rural party committees to study thoroughly the condition and development trends of agriculture, to summarize them and to draw the appropriate conclusion; second, it is conducive to consistent introduction of the best methods, means and forms of economic activity and to elimination of a superficial attitude toward the effort; third, it makes it possible to elaborate from the specific situation a clear-cut plan of coordinated actions by all entities involved in managing agricultural production and coordinate the efforts of party organizations in the practical achievement of the best indicators.

The effectiveness of this approach is embodied mainly in the most important factors of intensification—the higher yields of farm crops and higher productivity of animal husbandry. The yield of grain crops, for example, in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan averaged 24.4 quintals per hectare in the republic as against 11.6 quintals in 1970. The yield of the area planted to cotton increased 2.1-fold and reached 35.9 quintals per hectare. The average grape yield was 101.7 quintals, which is 55 quintals more than in 1970. The yield of vegetable crops rose 61 percent and averaged 201 quintals per hectare; that of tea plantations 3.1-fold, and of orchards 1.3-fold. Milk production per dairy cow on ration more than doubled over that period, and the live weight of cattle sold to the state increased 1.4-fold.

In switching agricultural production to intensification the republic's party organization proceeded not only from a solution of the set of technical, technological, economic and organizational problems, but it also saw a serious moral problem in this effort. This is related above all to the fact that by contrast with a number of other republics and regions of the country Azerbaijan is among those with scarce land resources. In addition due attention was not previously paid here to the problems of chemicalization, reclamation, electrification and capital construction. People had to be convinced—convinced through their own experience, through the example of the best farms, that intensification is the main road of development. Step by step, and those steps were not always easy by any means, the orientation toward the intensive strategy of development entered deeper and deeper into the everyday activity of our personnel: specialists and managers of all ranks and levels. And what appeared unattainable yesterday became reality today.

Here is a case that was referred to at the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP. In 1972 the scientific research economics institute of the republic's agriculture ministry completed preparation of a forecast for development, location and specialization of our agriculture over the period up to the year 1990. According to the calculations of the scientists, by that date the republic could bring the production of raw cotton up to 600,000 tons, the production of grapes to slightly more than 1.5 million tons, tobacco to 42,500 tons, and so on. But the rates of agricultural production achieved in the seventies and early eighties thanks to intensification refuted those forecast; which incidentally even then seemed unattainable to some managers. Even by 1980 the republic had surpassed the original calculations for 1990 with respect to raw cotton, tobacco and grapes.¹³

If large-scale social production in rural areas is to develop effectively, V. I. Lenin pointed out, it has to be supported with state resources "above and beyond what is ordinary."¹⁴

The course of increasing capital investments in agriculture has been successfully followed in the decisions of the 23d through 26th Congresses of the CPSU and plenums of the party's Central Committee. There is vivid evidence of this in the growth of capital investments to develop the farm sector of Azerbaijan's economy as well. In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan nearly 2.5 billion rubles were committed in our republic for all aspects of this effort, as against 1.6 billion rubles in the 9th Five-Year Plan. Distributing these resources in a stewardly way, scientifically substantiating investment policy and obtaining the greatest return from every ruble--all of this was the criterion for the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee in evaluating the effectiveness and quality of work of planning and economic authorities. The republic's party organizations managed to achieve a certain change of direction even in this most important area of economic construction. For instance, in the 1976-1980 period the volume of capital investments grew 38 percent more than in the 9th Five-Year Plan, fixed productive capital 62 percent more, and gross output 85 percent more. The growth rates of gross output exceeded by 2.2-fold the growth rates of capital investments. Whereas in the 8th Five-Year Plan the output-capital ratio in the republic's agriculture dropped at an annual average of 5 percent, it became stable in the 9th, and in the 10th the upward tendency became clear. As a consequence, whereas in the 9th Five-Year Plan gross output increased an additional 2.5 rubles for every ruble of growth of capital investments, the increase in the 10th was 3.5 rubles.¹⁵ This is evidence of the scientific soundness of investment policy, to whose implementation the party pays paramount attention.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has consistently combined guidance of the processes of intensification with solving one of the main problems advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress: specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.¹⁶

It must be emphasized that because of the natural and climatic conditions of Azerbaijan, where 9 of the 13 climate zones of the globe are represented, agriculture is a multibranch sector here. That objective factor and also the state of plant and equipment of the zones and regions, the infrastructure, the traditions that have come about historically and other factors are thoroughly taken into account in studying the methods of specialization and concentration of agricultural production.

Zonal specialization has been achieved in the republic, interfarm specialization is close to completion, although the creative approach to this important matter has not been taken everywhere as yet. Work is being done to further strengthen the plant and equipment of the branches of the agroindustrial complex.

The dynamic pattern of development of cottongrowing, the leading branch of the republic's cropping, is indicative of the high effectiveness of specialization and concentration. At the end of the sixties, for example, there were 450

farms in 28 rayons growing cotton; now this branch is concentrated on 325 farms in 20 rayons. There are now fewer farms, but production of raw cotton has more than doubled. In 1981 the production per farm was more than 3,000 tons, whereas before specialization it was less than 670 tons of cotton.

Vegetable growing is concentrated in two zones--the Lenkoran--Astara zone, which has become a supplier of early vegetable produce to the country's industrial centers, and the Kuba--Khachmass zone, which accounts for 90 percent of the vegetables procured in the republic. Industrialized fruitgrowing has been concentrated in the Kuba--Khachmass zone, and tobacco growing in the Sheki--Zakataly zone.

The process of specialization and concentration of production has also been taking place on the foundation of interfarm cooperation. It has become most widespread in the branches of animal husbandry. Now the raising of livestock for milk and combined milk and meat production in which milk is predominant are concentrated in suburban and lowland areas and to some extent in the foothills, while meat production and combined meat and milk production in which meat is predominant are concentrated in mountain zones and to some extent in the foothills. There are in the republic about 120 large interfarm and state livestock-raising complexes and industrial-type poultry farms, a large portion of which were built and put into operation in the years of the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans. They account for about 40 percent of the meat, more than 50 percent of the milk, and more than 60 percent of the eggs produced in the socialized sector.

Along with specialization, integrated processes have been rapid in many branches. The party organization of Azerbaijan was closely concerned with solving these long-range problems back in the early seventies and accumulated quite a bit of experience in unifying production of the product with its processing and sale.

An especially large effort has been made in grapegrowing. The State Committee for Grapegrowing and Winemaking created in 1964 has now become an extremely large and highly profitable association. It includes 312 specialized sovkhozes, including 110 sovkhoz-wineries and 35 primary and secondary wineries. The system employs 172,500 workers, specialists and employees. The farms of the committee account for 90 percent of the entire volume of production of grapes; its industrial output in 1982 was quadruple that of 1970. Output per worker in this association is the highest among the country's enterprises of that kind.

At the same time, the association "Azplodoovoshchprom" [fruit and vegetable industry] was organized in the midseventies; it encompasses the production, procurement and processing of vegetables, fruit, leaf tea, subtropical crops and raw materials from which essential oils are obtained. It was the basis for creation of the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, whose functions today include product sales. Thus a large complex has been shaped with a completed cycle from production to store. Over the last 7 years its gross output has almost doubled. Intensification of agricultural production is unthinkable without constant concern for increasing the fertility of the

soil, the capacity of every hectare to yield a harvest. The words of V. I. Lenin expressed in a letter to the "Comrade Party Members in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Dagestan and the Mountain Republics" have always been and still are a programmatic instruction for the republic's party organization: "Irrigation is more necessary than anything and will do more than anything to rebuild a region, to give it rebirth, to bury the past, and to strengthen the transition to socialism."¹⁷ It can be said without exaggeration that this approach to the problem of building irrigation and reclamation structures in Azerbaijan has guaranteed the very important constructive changes along this most important line of intensification.

In the years of the 9th and 10th and the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plans more than 2 billion rubles of capital investments have been committed to irrigation and reclamation construction, or almost twice as much as over the previous 50 years of Soviet power. Major reservoirs have been put into use--the Terterchayskoye, Arpachayskoye and Khanbulanchayskoye; and the Shamkhorskoye, Veliyezhchayskoye, Agrichayskoye and other hydraulic engineering structures are being built. Irrigation and reclamation have begun to move from the traditional region of irrigation--the Kura--Araks Plain, into the foothills and mountain zones. Tens of thousands of hectares of newly irrigated land, hundreds of thousands of hectares of reclaimed land, and irrigation systems which have been laid out permanently and rebuilt have been put into service. They represent today a zone with a guaranteed yield. Large investments in water management construction are yielding an ever higher return. The growth of output of plantgrowing on improved land in the republic is twice as high as the national average.

Quite a bit is being done to raise the level of mechanization and electrification of agricultural production, to introduce progressive technologies, and to convert branches to an industrial basis. Along with enlarging and renewing the machine and tractor pool, its productivity is rising, as is the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes. Just in recent years the work done by tractors has increased 1.4-fold, and the output of cotton harvesters is more than threefold.

One of the decisive factors in increasing the intensiveness of agricultural production in the republic has been chemicalization. We have organized a single agrochemical service, laid down a scientific foundation for the use of fertilizers and chemicals for plant pest and disease control, and developed and introduced an integrated system for protection of the crop. Comprehensive measures for increasing soil fertility are being carried out under party supervision. We have thus been successful in achieving strict adherence to the technology for use of chemicals in accordance with agrochemical categories, taking into account the natural and biological conditions and ecological situation, and the transition has been made to programming crops.

The experience of our efforts, like that of other regions of the country, has confirmed the viability and high effectiveness of the party's course set toward consistent intensification of agricultural production as the most important component of farm policy in the present stage.

"The CPSU places above all else the interests of the people, the interests of society as a whole," Yu. V. Andropov has pointed out. "It pays attention every day to creating conditions that will unleash the spontaneous creative activity of the workers, their social activity, and which broaden the limits on the independent activity of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This activity, this initiative are a question of the realism of the party's plans, of its growing strength, and ultimately a pledge to accomplishment of the program for the construction of communism."¹⁸ It is in that direction that the Azerbaijan Communist Party has directed its effort. In improving party guidance of the agrarian sector of the republic's economy our point of departure has been that our contribution to carrying out the Food Program is a contribution to the party's up-to-date farm policy. At the same time the republic's party organization, relying on the experience and skill of the farm labor force, is stiffening requirements for carrying out the decisions that have been made.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic is to achieve an average annual grain harvest of 1.1 million tons, grapes 1.4 million tons, vegetable and melon crops 950,000-970,000 tons; to bring the average annual meat production (carcass weight) up to 150,000 tons and milk production up to 850,000-860,000 tons.¹⁹ Gross output of agriculture as a whole is to increase 15-17 percent, and labor productivity 10-15 percent. The tasks are unquestionably complicated, but the republic's party organization regards them as minimal.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, along with the traditional forms and methods of organizational and political work, is exploring and reinforcing new forms and methods in performing the urgent and long-range tasks of agriculture's development. Zonal and rayon conferences of the party-economic aktiv attended by members of the central committee bureau have yielded a large return, for example. They are convened so as to take into account the specialization of the rayons just in advance of the most important stages of operations: just before planting, in the period of cultivation, and before the beginning of the harvest and procurements. A study of the state of affairs right in the rayons and farms, followed by discussion, makes it possible on a collective basis to work out the goals and means of carrying out the particular campaign, to support in good time what is new and progressive, to identify and eliminate shortcomings, and to extend the necessary aid to party and economic authorities. Their recommendations, when approved by the central committee bureau, take on the force and authority of an official document.²⁰

The republic's party organization is paying particular attention to studying, popularizing and introducing the progressive know-how of the best work collectives of fraternal republics, krais and oblasts. For example, the experience of the graingrowers of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropol Kray in the group use of equipment has become widespread in Azerbaijan. At present about 2,000 work teams and units in the republic are using the method from Ipatovskiy Rayon. The initiative of the beetgrowers in Vinnitsa Oblast, which is aimed at achieving high final results, has won widespread support in cottongrowing. Party committees attribute great importance to the transition to progressive forms of the organization of work and remuneration. Hundreds of work teams and units have now been converted to the system in which job orders are not used.

As a rule they achieve a 20-30-percent larger output per unit area with smaller inputs of labor and resources. The party committees have drafted multiannual plans covering the 5-year period for introduction of progressive forms of organization of work and remuneration in all components of the agro-industrial complex.

Guided by Lenin's instruction to the effect that "any political issue may be organizational, and vice versa,"²¹ the republic party organization is taking the comprehensive approach to organizational, ideological and political-indoctrination work. Organizational and political measures of the Azerbaijan CP have, for example, been worked out for fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and for performing the tasks advanced by the May (1982) Plenum of the party central committee. They have been made the basis of multiannual plans covering the 5-year period for the ideological work of rural party organizations. The first experience in carrying out this plan allows us to draw certain conclusions. First, multiannual planning of the ideological effort helps party organizations to foresee the social and political consequences of intensification of production which is being accomplished; second, it is conducive to introduction of the best forms and methods for indoctrinating the individual and his adoption of an active attitude; third, it guarantees a close interrelationship between the economic and sociopolitical practice of the entire mass of rural workers and their more active participation in the handling of state business, production matters and public affairs.

Rural party raykoms are the principal organizers and vehicles of farm policy in rural areas. They have gained quite a bit of experience in mobilizing the efforts of primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, and trade union and Komsomol organizations in solving the key problems. The main responsibility for carrying out the Food Program is now on their shoulders. The competent guidance of the development of the rayon level of the agroindustrial complex and attainment of high final results depends on the level of their organization and political work and on their being attuned toward deeds rather than high-sounding words.

When the success already achieved is set against the new tasks, the republic's party members see more obviously the shortcomings, bottlenecks and unsolved problems in development of the agroindustrial complex and in guidance of this complicated economic mechanism. For there is nothing more harmful than complacency, self-love and getting carried away with success. "... Self-criticism," V. I. Lenin emphasized, "is unquestionably necessary to any living and vital party. There is nothing more trivial than self-satisfied optimism."²²

The republic's party organization knows that not all the potential in agriculture for increasing the production of products of fields and livestock farms has been activated in agriculture. There is first of all the acute problem of more optimum land use, especially irrigated land. Every year thousands and thousands of hectares of newly improved land are put under cultivation, while other thousands of hectares improved previously not uncommonly fall out of sight and do not yield the output they should. Just in recent years more than 400,000 hectares have suffered from salinization. The irrigation and drainage-main network are in an unsatisfactory condition. The following example will

be sufficient. The two main drainage lines are the Main Shirvan and the Mugan--Salyany, on which the load is twice that called for in the design. Irrigation water is not being used thriftily everywhere, although every year there is a greater shortage of it because of the limited nature of the water resources of the Transcaucasus and the intensive development of irrigation. Projects to introduce zonal systems and for cropping practices as a whole are in need of further improvement.

Another problem has also become quite clearly manifested. In recent years, for instance, cotton procurements have tripled, but the capacity of the processing industry has increased only 6 percent. That is why gins are operating year-round, without stopping for preventive maintenance, and the raw cotton is stored in the open air and loses its characteristics. A similar situation has also come about in the processing of grapes, fruits and vegetables, tea, tobacco and other products.

Animal husbandry is the main component in the republic Food Program. The republic's party organization has advanced a very complicated task--to considerably increase the production of meat, milk and other products. But the branch's level of development does not at present meet contemporary requirements. The productivity of livestock is still inadequate, there are quite a few shortcomings in the work of the zoological and veterinary service and breeding service, and the branch's plant and equipment need further bolstering. Much needs to be done to strengthen animal feed resources.

RAPO's (rayon agroindustrial association) and oblast agroindustrial associations, which have been created in accordance with the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are expected to promote in every way performance of the tasks ahead.²³ But not all party committees have understood yet that at the rayon level the RAPO is the principal organizer of efforts to guide the development of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex. This is another place where petty interference and depersonalization are impermissible, not to mention the displacement of the new body.

While improving the style of party guidance of the agroindustrial complex, the republic's party organization is paying particularly close attention to strengthening plan, state and work discipline. Although party committees have done quite a bit in this direction, incomparably more still remains to be done. It is a question of raising party and state discipline to a level that will guarantee both a rise of the productivity of social labor and a strengthening of the norms and principles of the Soviet way of life. "Conscious discipline and a high level of organization in the work of work collectives, initiative and vigor and mass technical creativity of the members of collectives," states the draft of the "USSR Law on Work Collectives and Enhancement of Their Role in Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations," "are invariable conditions for intensification of production, faster scientific-technical progress, higher productivity of social labor, higher prosperity of the Soviet people, and comprehensive development of the personality."²⁴

Unfortunately, we still have farms which are not fulfilling planning targets, which are allowing the production of farm crops and the productivity of

livestock to drop. The main reason for this is that certain primary party organizations and party raykoms and gorkoms have not yet restructured their attitude toward strengthening discipline in the broad sense of that word. We not uncommonly hear appeals for a strengthening of discipline, numerous decisions are taken, but as a practical matter little is being done to strengthen the accountability of every party member and every worker for heeding the interests of the entire state.

It is well known that collectives working on the principles of the collective contract are strong in their mutual responsibility, initiative, discipline and order. It is they which have achieved a large yield of the product at the lowest cost. And one of the most important directions of the fight to strengthen discipline now lies through the collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. But party, soviet and agricultural authorities in certain rayons underestimate it and are slow to apply it in practice. In the current year, for example, the original proposal was for introducing the collective contract in 166 work teams. And that in the entire republic. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee could not concur in such a proposal and called upon party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and rayon agroindustrial associations to adopt a principled approach to the organization of production. This dictated the measures worked out by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and aimed at a sharp increase in the number of work teams and units covered by a collective contract.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is directing party committees toward further improvement of political leadership. And that means: support of the new and progressive; development of independence, initiative and socialist enterprise; specific help in seeking the best solution to current problems and improvement of the selection, assignment and training of personnel; effective followup on performance of party directives and their own decisions.

Current and even more long-range problems in rural socioeconomic development are, of course, not simple. That is why in defining the ways of accomplishing it the republic's organization has taken into account every aspect of the ideological factor, has set in motion the entire arsenal of methods of political indoctrination, aiming them at higher social consciousness and at affirmation of an active and vital attitude on the part of rural workers.

The present year, the 165th anniversary of the birth and 100th anniversary of the death of K. Marx, founder of scientific communism, has called forth a particularly large breadth and depth of this effort. In the spirit of the Leninist traditions of the CPSU the republic's party organization is striving to translate Marx's well-known words: "... Theory becomes a material force as soon as it is assimilated by the masses"²⁵ into the language of practical actions in ideological and moral training of workers of field and livestock farms and in strengthening the culture of social labor in the broadest sense of the word.

There was a serious discussion of the forms and ways of performing these tasks at the plenum held this April of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, which discussed the tasks of the republic party organization in the light of the

theses and conclusions contained in the address of Yu. V. Andropov entitled "The 60-Year History of the USSR." It was emphasized in this connection that increasing Azerbaijan's contribution to the all-union division of labor, including the development of the country's unified agroindustrial complex, is not only conducive to solving economic problems, but it is also actively shaping authentic internationalists, convinced fighters for our communist ideals.

The main conclusion from the results of the work which has been done and the most important task of the republic party organization are not to be satisfied with what has been achieved, to be invariably guided by the principles of objectivity, self-critical analysis and evaluation of results, to increase exactingness, to constantly concentrate attention, strength, knowledge and experience on the problems to be solved. It is in view of these requirements that strenuous socialist obligations of workers of field and farm were drawn up for 1983.

High rates of development of the republic's agricultural production are instilling confidence that party members and the farm labor force, faithful to the glorious traditions of the Soviet people, will augment their contribution to carrying out the Food Program, which is the living embodiment of Lenin's ideas about the country's reliable food resources and the comprehensive progress of rural areas under the conditions of mature socialism. Party guidance of the development of Azerbaijan's agroindustrial complex will in future be aimed at giving the "general plan of our work, our policy, our tactics and our strategy"⁶ worked out by the CPSU practical embodiment in ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan and successful performance of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. PRAVDA, 5 April 1983.
2. Yu. V. Andropov, "The 60-Year History of the USSR," address delivered at a joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin Congress Hall on 21 December 1982, Moscow, 1982, p 12.
3. Yu. Andropov, "Karl Marx's Doctrine and Certain Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR," KOMMUNIST, No 3, 1983, p 14.
4. PRAVDA, 19 April 1983.
5. BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 13 August and 4 December 1970; 31 October and 2 November 1975; 20 October 1976; and 21 November 1979.
6. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 70.
7. BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 21 November 1979.

8. "Materialy XXVIII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Azerbaydzhana" [Materials of the 28th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP], Baku, 1971.
9. "Narodnoye khozyaystvo Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. K 50-letiyu SSSR" [The AzSSR Economy. Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the USSR], Baku, 1972, pp 96-97.
10. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 45, p 16.
11. "Azerbaydzhane v tsifrakh v 1981 godu" [Azerbaijan in Figures in 1981], Baku, 1982, p 52.
12. PRAVDA, 5 November 1982.
13. "Materialy XXX s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Azerbaydzhana" [Materials of the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP], Baku, 1981, pp 41-42.
14. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 45, p 371.
15. "Materialy XXX s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Azerbaydzhana," p 43.
16. "XXV s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [25th CPSU Congress], transcript, Vol 1, Moscow, 1976, p 76.
17. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 43, p 200.
18. Yu. Andropov, "Karl Marx's Doctrine ...," KOMMUNIST, No 3, 1983, p 19.
19. "Prodoval'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 goda i mery po yeye realizatsii. Materialy mayskogo Plenuma TsK KPSS 1982 goda" [USSR Food Program Covering the Period up to the Year 1990 and Measures To Carry It Out. Materials of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in 1982], Moscow, 1982, p 69.
20. K. U. Chernenko, "Voprosy raboty partiynogo i gosudarstvennogo apparata" [Problems in the Work of the Party and State Apparatus], 2d revised and supplemented edition, Moscow, 1982, pp 427-428.
21. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 45, p 122.
22. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 10, p 355.
23. For more detail see: K. M. Bogolyubov, "The CPSU on Improvement of the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex," VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 2, 1983.
24. PRAVDA, 12 April 1983.
25. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 1, p 422.
26. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 45, p 405.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1983

REGIONAL

UZBEK MINISTER OF JUSTICE ON LEGAL CODE DEVELOPMENT

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 7 Feb 83)
pp 50-57

[Article by M. Vasikova, Uzbek SSR minister of justice: "The Formulation and Development of the Laws of the Uzbek SSR"]

[Text] The socialist principles of federal organization of the multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed the basis for correctly combining the interests of all society with the interests of each people. This led to realization of V. I. Lenin's prediction that a federation of the nations would create conditions for the transition to "conscious and closer unity among working people who have learned voluntarily to rise above nationality divisions" (Poln. sobr. soch. [Complete Works], Vol 36, p 73).

The formation, reinforcement, and development of the Soviet socialist federation and the establishment of friendship and brotherhood among the peoples of the USSR are inseparably linked to the internationalism [among nationalities] of Soviet law, which expresses their common, fundamental interest and unified will. The spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism permeates all the laws of both the USSR and the Union republics.

Even before Great October V. I. Lenin wrote, characterizing the tasks of the revolution, that one of the most important would be to destroy the old legal system and formulate a new, revolutionary law: "The main form of the social movement in contemporary Russia continues to be the direct revolutionary movement of the broad popular masses who are destroying the old laws and organs of people's repression, winning political power, and creating new law" (Ibid., Vol 12, p 350). Assigning law an important place in achieving the program goals of the Communist Party, V. I. Lenin pointed out that law is an "expression of the will of the classes who have been victorious and hold state power in their hands" (Ibid., Vol. 16, p 306).

The Great October Socialist Revolution by completely destroying the bourgeois-landowner state apparatus also eliminated its legal foundation: laws directed to protecting the interest of the ruling classes and suppressing the working people. The young proletarian state faced the challenge of formulating new laws which would reinforce the conversion of the proletariat into the ruling class, defend the interests of working people, and operate to suppress the exploiters. It was necessary to consider here that the peoples who populated

our country were in different stages of socioeconomic and cultural development, and many of them were often guided by rules contained in religious sources. Therefore, the new law had to reflect the general challenges facing the state of the working people and also the local, national characteristics of the peoples while establishing socialist social relations overall. This principle applied to both the content of legal norms and to the limits of their action in certain parts of the country. This feature of the development of Soviet law was reflected in the normative enactments of the RSFSR, its Turkestan ASSR, and the Khorezm and Bukhara People's Soviet Republics, and later in the development of USSR and republic law, including the law of the Uzbek SSR.

It must be noted that the Soviet State was very active in development of laws from the very first days of its existence. This can be judged by the number of enforceable enactments issued by the highest organs of power. This work was done under the direct leadership and with the personal participation of V. I. Lenin, which insured that it would successfully overcome enormous difficulties in the way of formulating new laws. It was V. I. Lenin who pointed out many times that the law of the Soviet State should take account of the characteristics of different regions. For example, speaking at the 8th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) and touching on the task of devising forms for organization of the proletariat and semiproletariat in the countryside, he emphasized: "It would be a mistake if we simply used a stereotyped pattern to write out decrees for all places in Russia, if Bolsheviks and Soviet workers in the Ukraine and Don region began to apply them to other areas without careful review" (Ibid., Vol 38, p 144). Later, in 1922 when discussing the question of the procuracy, V. I. Lenin pointed out that "legality cannot be unique to Kaluga and Kazan, but must be uniform throughout all Russia and even uniform for the entire federation of Soviet republics," but he also called attention to the fact that "we must be able to consider the existing inevitability of differences. Farming in Kaluga Province is not the same as in Kazan Province. The same thing applies to all industry. The same thing applies to all administration. To fail to consider local differences in all these questions would be to fall into bureaucratic centralism" (Ibid., Vol 45, p 198). These Leninist conclusions were taken into account in the development of Soviet law.

When concluding the Treaty on Formation of the USSR the Union republics defined its lawmaking competence and the questions to be regulated on the basis of nationwide law subject to decision under laws and enforceable enactments uniform and mandatory for the entire federation. To elaborate them laws and enforceable enactments are published by the Union republics as sovereign states and reflect the national characteristics and domestic and natural-climatic conditions of each republic.

The principles of proletarian internationalism in Soviet law were vividly expressed in the creative reproduction of the basic principles of RSFSR codes in the codes of the Turkestan ASSR. This way was taken because the law of the RSFSR embodied the progressive experience of socialist social and state development accumulated by the great Russian people; it was also an expression of the unity of sociopolitical organization in the Soviet republics and the common interests of the working people. As for the importance attached to considering the specific characteristics of the Turkestan ASSR, this can be judged by the January 1920 decree of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee which

established a special commission to coordinate the legal principles of governmental agencies of the RSFSR with the legal consciousness of the indigenous population of the Turkestan ASSR.

The republic Constitution adopted by the 6th Congress of Soviets of the Turkestan ASSR in October 1918 was the basis on which further lawmaking activity of the Turkestan ASSR developed. This was its first Fundamental Law and it was structured according to the 1918 RSFSR Constitution, including its first and second sections in full.

The RSFSR Constitution, of course, gave the workers and peasants of every nation the right to make an independent decision at their own fully-empowered congresses on the fundamentals of participation in the Soviet federation. In conformity with this the Turkestan ASSR Constitution stated that the Turkestan Republic acknowledged itself to be a member of the Russian Federation and recognized that questions of defense, foreign relations, the mail, telegraph, naval affairs, railroads, customs, trade, industry, and finance were subject to federal control.

In 1920 the 9th Congress of Soviets of the Turkestan ASSR made significant amendments to the text of the 1918 Turkestan ASSR Constitution which reflected the results of building the state. These amendments added the following to the competence of the Turkestan ASSR: the right to manage and dispose of land, the earth's interior, and water within the boundaries of the republic; the right to legislate and manage within the limits established by the Constitution; the right to establish positions, set pay rates, and select and appoint officials for all sectors of administration with the exception of those subject to management by federal power; the right to set taxes and duties independent of those established by federal power; the right to establish legal norms and the foundations of judicial organization and operation applicable to the legal consciousness of the working population; the right to establish and change the boundaries of territories and the competence of oblast and national associations included within the republic, and to resolve disputes arising among them; the right to establish the administrative division of the republics; the right to grant amnesty; and the right to establish a budget which would then be submitted to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for ratification.

One of the important conditions for achieving true equality among the peoples who populated the Turkestan Republic and involving broad masses of the indigenous population in state management was eliminating the monopoly position of any one language and guaranteeing that various national groups could use their native language in official dealings. A number of decrees of the Turkestan ASSR Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR were devoted to this.

The land issue was one of the most important ones in restructuring social relations for Turkestan, as it also was for the entire country. The distinctive feature of this issue in our region was the very close tie between land use and irrigation water. This was reflected in the republic's broad land law, which generally supplemented federal law.

Land which belonged to members of the Tsar's family, government servants, gentry, and other large landowners in Turkestan was confiscated on the basis

of the Land Decree adopted by the 11th All-Russian Congress of Soviets in 1917. Buying and selling segments of land was prohibited and leases were limited to one year; moreover, lease contracts had to be recorded in the local Soviets.

The 4th Congress of Soviets of the Turkestan ASSR, which took place in January 1918, adopted a resolution organizing "volost'" [county] Soviets of Land Committees which were supposed to carry out all measures arising from the land laws. During 1918 they were formed in practically all places and worked primarily on distribution of the land for labor use. This work was managed by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. The committees of the poor played a large part in distribution of the confiscated land and agricultural property.

The first Constitution of the Turkestan Republic, officially abolishing private ownership of land, stipulated that all land resources were publicly owned and that the land included in this property would be passed over to the working people on the basis of equal land use without any compensatory payment.

The 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Turkestan adopted a resolution to carry out a land and water reform in the republic. It met bitter resistance from the remnants of the exploiter classes. But active support of the reform by working people of all nationalities made it possible to put it into effect. The RSFSR Land Code of 1922 was instituted in the Turkestan Republic, but with a number of amendments that reflected specific local characteristics.

The Turkestan Republic's lawmaking activity was especially intensive in the field of water use. This was because of the natural-climatic conditions of the region which made all socioeconomic life dependent on water. In 1919 the Turkestan Central Executive Committee ratified the Provisional Rules on Water Use, then in 1921 the Statute on the Use of Water in the Turkestan Republic went into effect. In August 1922 the Turkestan Central Executive Committee adopted a Water Law which confirmed the basic principles of the earlier acts but also envisioned procedures for maintaining irrigation systems.

In conformity with the Land Code of the RSFSR, disputes about land organization were settled by land organization commissions. These questions were controlled by the Statute on Procedures for Hearing Land and Water Disputes adopted by the Turkestan Central Executive Committee in November 1922.

The enactments concerning land-water commissions were formulated in a special decree of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee in February 1923 in the form of a special section that replaced the corresponding section of the RSFSR Land Code.

Labor law was also very voluminous. Many labor questions were controlled by enactments of the RSFSR People's Commissariat of Labor and the trade unions, but along with them republic legislative enactments were published, in particular banning the use of child labor and making it improper to conclude labor contracts with adolescents under the age of 16. A number of enactments were directed to bolstering the guarantees for women's rights. By decree of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR, the 1922 RSFSR Code of Labor Law was introduced in the republic and the Turkestan ASSR People's Commissariat of Labor compelled all enterprises and institutions and all private individuals using hired labor to have the code

in Russian, Uzbek, and Kirghiz. Criminal liability was established for failure to carry out this decree.

Civil law was also very significant and multifaceted. Worker control over enterprises was instituted from the first days of the existence of the Turkestan Republic; certain sites classified as part of the state monopoly after the establishment of Soviet power were taken out of the civil sphere.

The most important civil law institutions were given legal form in the 1922 RSFSR Civil Code, whose effect was also applied to the Turkestan ASSR. In November 1924 the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars adopted a decree on supplements to the code for the Turkestan ASSR.

The 1918 RSFSR code of laws on marriage was also in effect in the autonomous republic. A number of points were added to it, however, to take account of the specific characteristics of Central Asia.

Until publication of the 1922 RSFSR Criminal Code, which by decree of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee took effect in the region in that same year, the criminal law of the Turkestan Republic consisted of individual enactment which controlled both general issues and specific questions reflecting local characteristics.

The commission on Turkestan affairs of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and RSFSR Council of People's Commissars was formed in October 1919 at the initiative of V. I. Lenin. It played an enormous role in development of the Soviet statehood of the Turkestan ASSR, strengthening the alliance of the working population of the region with the working people of Russia, and drawing the indigenous nationalities into governmental activity on a broad scale. The question of the effect of federal law in the territory of the Turkestan ASSR and procedures for changing it with due regard for local conditions was further elaborated in the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars establishing this commission. Thus, it was noted that the commission had the right to go to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and RSFSR Soviet of People's Commissars with proposals for changes and supplements to the decrees and orders of federal power in cases where these decrees and orders did not fully correspond to the everyday life and culture of the peoples of Turkestan.

Although the Turkestan Republic existed for just seven years, its lawmaking activity was very broad in scope and covered all the principal areas of economic, political, and administrative life in the initial stage of socialist development.

There was extensive development of the law in the Khorezm and Bukhara People's Soviet Republics. The laws they published touched all aspects of state life and were aimed at establishing new production relations and new forms of public economy. They devoted considerable space to overcoming religious and feudal vestiges, especially to the struggle to liberate women.

Lawmaking activity in the Uzbek SSR began in 1924 when Central Asia was broken up into republics based on nationality. The lawmaking activity of the Uzbek

SSR naturally reflected to some degree the results of earlier work by the Turkestan ASSR, Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in this area.

The first lawmaking body of the Uzbek SSR was the Revolutionary Committee. Although it exercised its assigned powers for only about three months, it operated very energetically and issued a large number of enactments that played a large part in the initial period of existence of the new republic. Thus, the revolutionary committee decreed that until governmental agencies would ratify uniform laws for the Uzbek SSR the laws published by the Government of the USSR and local laws operative in the corresponding territories of the Uzbek SSR were to be considered effective. Thus, the new republic immediately received a legal foundation in all areas of state and economic building. But the Revolutionary Committee also adopted a number of independent laws on question that required an immediate solution that would be uniform for the entire Uzbek SSR. In December 1924 the committee ratified the decree on publication of a collection of the laws and orders of the worker and peasant [dekhkan] government of the Uzbek SSR.

Later the Statute on the Central Executive Committee stipulated that all power belonged to the committee in the period between meetings of the Soviets and that it would publish codes and decrees and ratify bills submitted by the Council of People's Commissars. In the period between sessions of the Central Executive Committee its lawmaking body was its Presidium. This was officially instituted in the 1927 Constitution of the Republic.

The official sources for publication of legislative enactments were the newspapers KIZIL UZBEKISTON, and PRAVDA VOSTOKA, as well as the "Collection of Enactments and Orders of the Government of the Uzbek SSR." In 1927 Tajik was declared another official language and it remained such until formation of the Tajik SSR.

With publication of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissariats of Uzbekistan decree ratifying and instituting the "Systematic Collection of Effective Laws of the Uzbek SSR" in April 1929, enactments not included in the collection lost force. In this way a uniform code of laws in the republic was established.

After formation of the Uzbek SSR the question of preparing a draft Fundamental Law for the Republic arose immediately. This work was done, and the draft was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Uzbekistan.

On 30 March 1927 the Constitution, developed following the model of the USSR and RSFSR constitutions with due regard for local characteristics, was adopted by the 2nd Congress of Soviets of the republic. The Fundamental Law gave the Congress of Soviets, the Central Executive Committee, and its Presidium broad authority in all areas of state and economic life. For example, in the area of lawmaking it gave the right to ratify republic codes and laws. The right to amend and supplement the Constitution was given only to the Congress of Soviets.

A great deal of work also developed to carry out the first codification of law of the Uzbek Republic. In 1926-1929 this work was completed for the civil, land-water, labor, forestry, criminal, criminal procedure, and civil procedure codes, the Statute on Republic Judicial Organization, and the code of Uzbek SSR laws on marriage, the family, guardianship, and recording certificates of civil status. They reflected local characteristics and established judicial practices and were based on the corresponding RSFSR codes.

In the course of building socialism as the economy, sociopolitical sphere, and culture of the republic grew stronger the laws of the Uzbek SSR were also improved by systematically making essential changes and supplements. By the 1960's this was no longer enough and intensive codification work began which was qualitatively different from the work in the 1920's.

In connection with adoption of the Fundamentals of Lawmaking of the USSR and Union Republics, in 1959 the Uzbek SSR adopted Criminal and Criminal Procedure codes and the Law on Judicial Organization, followed in 1963 by the Civil and Civil Procedure codes, in 1969 by the Code on Marriage and the Family, in 1970 the Corrective Labor and Land codes and the Health Law, in 1971 by the Code of Labor Law, the Water Code in 1972, and the Law on the State Notary System and the Public Education Law in 1974. They were all developed in complete conformity with the general principles of the Fundamentals of Lawmaking of the USSR, but they also reflected local characteristics, the specifics of the republic's historical, economic, and cultural development, the results of many years of experience with application of Soviet laws, the conclusions of science, and the suggestions of the working people.

The laws of the Uzbek SSR, like those of the other Union republics, while reinforcing the sovereign will and national characteristics of their peoples, begin from the common interests of USSR citizens embodied in the Soviet constitutions. This is an expression of the socialist internationalism of Soviet law.

The Constitution of the Soviet All-People's State in the phase of developed socialism, which was adopted in 1977, broadened and deepened the competence of the Union republics in the field of lawmaking even further. It declared participation by the republic in deciding questions assigned to the competence of the USSR to be one of the most important principles of the lawmaking activity of the Soviet State. The Union republics were given the right to legislative initiative in the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is a further development of the international character of the very process of lawmaking: from the emergence of the initiative through drafting normative enactments to their final adoption.

A good deal of experience has already been accumulated in this respect. The Union republics, including the Uzbek SSR, took an active part in discussion, clarification, and supplementation of the Fundamentals of Civil Law, the Fundamentals of Labor Law, health law, and others. Representatives of the Union republics, deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet acting as members of the commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities for consideration of proposed legislation, made a number of valuable suggestions which were taken into account in writing these very important normative enactments. Uzbek scientists and practical workers offered dozens of supplements and desirable changes on a number of the enactments in civil, criminal, and land law.

At the same time in the local areas, the sphere of activity of the highest governmental bodies in the field of legal regulation of questions assigned to the competence of the Union republics is broadening and republic lawmaking is being refined. The 26th Congress of the CPSU outlined ways to further combine these two processes harmoniously, which will promote even fuller embodiment of the Leninist principles of internationalism in lawmaking.

The international character of lawmaking activity was vividly expressed in work to bring the law of the USSR and Union republics into correspondence with our country's Constitution. As a result of this work in the republic, numerous laws were adopted: on elections to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet; on the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; on the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies of the Uzbek SSR, on protection of the atmosphere; on protection and use of animals; on the judicial organization of the Uzbek SSR; on the elections of rayon and city people's courts of the Uzbek SSR, on the procedure for recalling people's judges and assessors of rayon and city people's courts of the Uzbek SSR, and others. Amendments and supplements in conformity with the Constitution were made in the Uzbek SSR codes on labor, marriage and the family, land, water, forestry, and the Civil Procedure Code, the Law on Local Soviets of People's Deputies, the Statute on Standing Commissions of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, the Statute on the Practice of Law in the Uzbek SSR, and other legislative enactments.

At the present time drafts of the Uzbek SSR Housing Code and the Uzbek SSR Code of Administrative Offenses have already been developed. Preparation has been completed for publishing collections of legislative and enforceable enactments on the state notary service and on the organization and activity of civil registration offices. A great deal has been done in the republic toward further improvement of economic legislation and systematization of departmental enforceable enactments that regulate the organization and activity of sectors of the economy.

In September 1976 the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, the Presidium of the Republic Soviets, and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision to prepare and publish a Collection of Laws of the Uzbek SSR. This is the first time that this has been done and it represents a qualitatively new stage in the development of republic law. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Justice is playing a large part in this. It has prepared and published the "Systematic Collection of Effective Law of the Uzbek SSR," which created the foundation for work on the collection of laws. In addition, the "Systematic Collection of Existing Law of the Karakalpak ASSR" has been published. In accordance with the international character of Soviet law and the delineation of the legislative competence of the USSR and the Union republics, special attention is devoted to insuring uniform structure in the chapters and sections of the Code of Laws of the Uzbek SSR and the Code of Laws of the USSR.

The Code of Laws of the Uzbek SSR will consist of five sections for the most important branches of law. It will include law on the social and state structure, on social development and culture and the socioeconomic rights of citizens, on rational use and protection of natural resources, on the economy, and on the judicial system and protection of law and order. Completion of the work is planned for 1986. At the present time the first section, entitled "Law on the Social and State Structure" and consisting of eight chapters, has been prepared and signed to press.

Compiling the Collection of Laws of the USSR and collections of the laws of the Union republics will further strengthen socialist legality and order. Reflecting the steady convergence and flourishing of our nations, it officially secures the fundamental principles of the socialist way of life and the profoundly international principles of socialist democracy for all Soviet peoples.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Uzbekistans", 1983

11,176

CSO: 1800/1347

REGIONAL

TRANSITION FROM ISLAMIC TO SOVIET LAW IN TURKMEN SSR ANALYZED

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Apr 83) pp 30-38

[Article by B. Saryyev and V. G. Tsvetukhin: "Characteristics of the Development of Criminal Legislation in the Turkmen SSR in the Fight against Crimes against the Person"]

[Text] The free self-determination of peoples and nations under the principles of voluntary action, equality, and independence were made a foundation of the state policy of the first socialist state, which arose from the socialist revolution. "History knows no other state which did so much for the comprehensive development of nations and ethnic groups in such a short time as the USSR," the 19 February 1982 decree of the CPSU Central Committee observes [3, p 6].

Given the intensified national liberation movement throughout the world and the growing reputation and attraction of socialism, a thorough, consistent study of socialist experience with development of formerly backward colonial peoples and nations of Tsarist Russia who have now become equal socialist nations in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples building communism is becoming very important. An investigation of the historical experience of the formation and development of socialist national statehood and socialist law is of great scientific and practical interest. The article which follows analyzes experience with the development of Soviet law in the fight against crime against the person using material from the Turkmen SSR and emphasizing those crimes emanating from national characteristics.

Until the October Revolution there were two sources of legal regulation in Turkmenistan, the "shariat," the code of Islamic law based on the Koran, and the "adat," the customary law of the Turkmens. After annexation to Russia the law of the autocracy came into force in Turkmenistan alongside the "shariat" and "adat." All of them, the "shariat," "adat," and the laws of Tsarist Russia protected the interests of the exploiters. Judicial power was a privilege of the clan elders who carried out their functions under the supervision of the Tsarist administration [7, p 80-85, 86-90; 8, pp 10-30, 31-36].

The October Revolution destroyed the old law. The precepts of the "adat" and "shariat," which envisioned criminal punishment for action directed against the bays, khans, clergy, and other exploiters of the working masses, gradually passed out of existence [7, pp 86-90; 8, pp 31-36].

In the first years after the establishment of Soviet power in Turkmenistan the fight against crimes against the person demanded special attention because of the extraordinary multiplicity of such crimes. Very often these crimes arose from patriarchal feudal customs, in particular blood revenge as the result of tribal hostility, revenge for criminal conversation, "kalya" [bride money], giving a minor girl away in marriage, forcing a woman to become married or divorced, "kaytarma" [detaining married woman until payment of "kalya"], "karshilyk" [form of arranged group marriage between clans], "kudalyk" [prearranged marriage], polygamy, and stealing a woman.

There was no question that it would be extremely difficult to put an immediate end to these long-established crimes of the patriarchal-feudal society.

While the social danger of such a survival as blood revenge was so obvious that the criminal liability established for it could not help being approved by most of the working people, the fight against reactionary marital and family survivals was much more complicated [10, pp 67-68]. The difficulty was that first of all cultural-educational work had to be done among the most backward part of the population, who were the captives of the opiate of religion, in order to convince them of the harmfulness of these customs.

As early as the 8th party congress V. I. Lenin noted the difficulty of instituting Soviet laws, even in certain regions of the central part of the Russian Federation, and even more so in backward Central Asian republics where the influence of the clergy was extremely strong [1, pp 15-17]. It took major efforts and patient, skillful work to overcome the survivals of the old way.

The fight against the survivals of the patriarchal-feudal domestic practices became a part of the Soviet state's struggle to destroy de facto national inequality, liberate the women of the Soviet East, and eliminate the economic, cultural, and political backwardness of these peoples and nations.

On 13 February 1925 the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee adopted a special appeal to the ethnic groups who populated the national republics and oblasts of the Soviet East. It was entitled "The Rights of Working Women of the Soviet East and the Necessity of Combatting All Forms of Their Enslavement in the Economic and Family-Domestic Spheres" [11, p 786]. The appeal pointed out that "Uzbek, Turkic, Kirghiz, Kalmyk, Turkmen, Mongolian, Yakut, Buryat, and other women of the Soviet East still have not been liberated from age-old oppression based on old customs and have not been properly drawn into the ranks of builders of the Soviet State." The Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee, supporting the oppressed women of the Soviet East in their yearning for full liberation in the economic, legal, and family-domestic spheres, explained the rights of working women of the Soviet East as declared during the very first days of the October Revolution and later embodied in Soviet law. Specifically, the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee recalled that Soviet laws punished all persons, including relatives, who forced a woman to marry against her

¹ Criminal liability for murder on the grounds of blood revenge was established by a decree of the second session of the Central Executive Committee on 21 June 1921 (the penalty was loss of freedom for a term of at least eight years, and for murder under especially grave circumstances it was death by firing squad.)

will or before she reached the legally established marriage age, payments for payment of bride-money, stealing a woman to marry her, and polygamy. The barbaric customs of the past and oppression of women hindered their cultural and political development and held up development of the peoples of the Soviet East. For this reason, special criminal laws were adopted and the fight against these crimes was intensified.

National delineation of the peoples of the Soviet East, which led to the adoption of new criminal codes, was very important in the fight against crimes against the person resulting chiefly from harmful customs of the past. The first constituent assembly of the Soviets of the Turkmen SSR on 20 February 1925 adopted a declaration forming the sovereign Turkmen Republic and deciding for it to voluntarily join the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the rights of an equal member. On 13 May 1925 the 3rd Congress of Soviets of the USSR, basing itself on the free expression of the will of the Turkmen people, accepted it into the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR.

With the formation of the Turkmen SSR the question of formulating a republic Criminal Code went on the agenda.

In September 1927 the second session of the Turkmen SSR Central Executive Committee, Second Convocation, ratified a decree of the Presidium of the Republic Central Executive Committee of 22 May 1927 putting the Criminal Code of the Turkmen SSR into effect as of 1 February 1928. All decrees concerning crimes against the person which had been adopted earlier were included in this code. A special chapter (Chapter VI entitled "Crimes Against the Life, Health, Freedom, and Dignity of the Individual") envisioned liability for general types of crimes against the person and crimes specific to Turkmenistan: distinct forms of murder in aggravating circumstances (a total of seven types in Article 132); murder without aggravating circumstances (Article 133); murder committed in a sudden state of strong emotional agitation ["heat of passion"] (Article 134); causing someone to commit suicide (Article 137); intentional grave bodily injury (Article 138); intentional minor bodily injury (Article 139); intentional grave bodily injury inflicted in the "heat of passion" (Article 140); intentional minor bodily injury (Article 142); threatening to kill or cause other violent action (Article 143); illegal deprivation of freedom ["false imprisonment"] (Article 144); "kaytarma" (Article 145); stealing a woman (Article 146); polygamy (Article 149); marrying a person who has not reached marriageable age (Article 150); "kudalyk" (Article 151); forcing a married woman to become divorced (Article 152), and others.

Thus, the 1927 Criminal Code of the Turkmen SSR did not single out crimes which constituted survivals of local customs in a special chapter as was done in the criminal codes of the RSFSR, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Georgia, but rather included them in the chapter "Crimes Against the Life, Health, Freedom, and Dignity of the Individual." The reason for this design was that, unlike the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, these articles were applied throughout the entire territory of Turkmenistan. In addition, by concentrating the general and specific national types of infringement on the person in one chapter the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code reflected the desire of the republic lawmaker to protect Soviet citizens against various criminal offenses against their life, health,

freedom, and dignity. A similar design in legislation on crime against the person was preserved in our republic at later times.

There were also significant changes and supplements to criminal law in the field of the fight against crimes against the person in the period of the struggle for socialist industrialization in Turkmenistan. This period in development of the law was also greatly affected by profound socioeconomic transformations in the republic by the end of the first decade of Soviet power and the continued advance of society towards socialism. During these years Articles 141-1, 148, 151-a, 151-b, 151-1, and 151-2 were added to the Criminal Code of the Turkmen SSR to provide additional guarantees for protection of civil rights (in particular the rights of Turkmen women) against offenses against their life, health, honor, and dignity.

In 1930-1935 criminal liability for crimes obstructing the liberation of women was increased. For example, the 16 December 1935 decree of the Turkmen SSR Central Executive Committee and Soviet of Peoples' Commissars entitled "Bolstering Liability for Crimes Against the Liberation of Women" increased criminal liability for crimes that were survivals of patriarchal-feudal relations (the period of loss of freedom was increased from two and three years to five). This same decree added Article 144-2 to the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code, which concerned liability for obstructing active participation by women in public work (including attending schools, clubs, and other cultural-educational institutions and taking a job by the woman's own choice) and opposing women not wearing the "boryk" [translation unknown] and "yashmak" [head-to-toe shawl with eyeholes], and Article 152-a, which envisioned criminal liability for preventing a woman from marrying whom she chose. This decree filled a gap in the republic Criminal Code in the area of the criminal law struggle against patriarchal-feudal survivals [7, p 83].

As the resolution of this decree of the Turkmen SSR Central Executive Committee and Soviet of Peoples' Commissars shows, it was necessary to bolster the punishment for the crimes indicated in the decree because they were still quite widespread at that time and represented a greater danger to society.

The new Constitution of the Turkmen SSR, adopted on the basis of the 1936 USSR Constitution, legally ordaining the equality of men and women in many areas of economic, state, cultural, and sociopolitical life, contained a special point which said that opposition to the liberation of women was punishable by law and then listed specific forms of such resistance: giving away minor girls in marriage, bride-money ["kalym"], and organizing resistance to the involvement of women in schools, agricultural production, and state and public life.

These constitutional demands were reflected in the republic criminal law in such a way that all the forms of resistance to the liberation of women enumerated in the constitution were incorporated into the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code and formulated there as crimes constituting survivals of local customs. As before, these crimes were not singled out by the law in a special chapter, although this would have made it possible to show their nature more exactly [8, p 42]. Nonetheless, the Turkmen SSR lawmaker considered it wiser to provide comprehensive protection for personal interests within a single chapter of the code.

The role of women in public life was bolstered thanks to the program of measures carried out by party and Soviet agencies of the Turkmen SSR. The party called on people to remember at all times that if proper attention is not given to the fight against survivals of local customs and the danger of the corresponding actions is underestimated, the fight to reduce crime against the person, especially forms caused by survivals of patriarchal-feudal relations, cannot succeed.

In a number of cases, however, mistakes were made in classifying crimes [determining criminal charges for illegal actions], unjustifiably lenient measures of punishment were employed, and instances of bureaucratic delay in hearing cases of this particular category were not entirely eliminated. This made the fight against them less effective. These problems were discussed at the April 1941 Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, which outlined new ways and methods of fighting survivals of the past. The directions of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court provided an important and valuable guideline in the practical activity of judicial agencies at all levels to eliminate shameful survivals of the past.

While conducting a consistent and ruthless fight against survivals of the past, Soviet agencies in the center and in the local areas at the same time were specially cautious with those customs which did not conflict with Soviet law and socialist morality. This applied to Turkmenistan, because the Turkmen people's traditions of everyday life and culture are an inalienable part of the Turkmen culture, which is national in form and socialist in content. What is more, some national traditions such as profound respect for parents, maintaining parents in old age, condemnation of inexcusable failure to help a victim, and others, were the basis of criminal law norms envisioned by Article 133, 137, 138, 265, and 266 of the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code. And at the present time the obligation to take care of one's parents in their old age, based on long-standing national tradition, has even become a constitutional principle (Article 66 of the USSR Constitution and Article 64 of the 1978 Turkmen Constitution). This differentiated approach makes it possible to select from the vast and varied inheritance of the past only that which, having stood the test of time, serves the welfare of the people, promotes their flourishing under socialist conditions, and on this basis aids in the determined struggle against survivals that obstruct progress.

On 4 January 1949 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed the Ukase entitled "Increasing Criminal Liability for Rape" in order to intensify the struggle against the most dangerous offenses against women. This ukase is convincing evidence of the intensified protection of the person, above all women, in Soviet law because women are the victims of this offense.

On 5 August 1954 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed an ukase abolishing criminal liability for pregnant women who had abortions. Even earlier the 27 March 1953 ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on amnesty acknowledged that it was possible to refuse criminal punishment for the less dangerous domestic crimes. The abolition of criminal punishment of pregnant women for having abortions corresponds to the ideas contained in this ukase. It also continues the earlier line of Soviet law of providing every possible protection for individual rights, in this case insuring the equality of women in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

Another reflection of this trend was the 30 April 1954 ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in response to petitions from citizens and public organizations concerning application of the death penalty to murderers. The ukase was entitled "Increasing Criminal Liability for Murder." According to the ukase, the 12 January 1950 ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "Application of the Death Penalty to Traitors Against the Homeland, Spies, and Saboteurs" was broadened to cover persons who committed murders in aggravating circumstances. Needless to say, the principles of these ukases were reflected in the norms of the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code in effect at that time.

Thus, in the postwar years the lawmaker singled out the general types of crimes against the person. There were no new legal norms in relation to crimes against the person resulting from survivals of local customs, but this does not mean, of course, that the fight against them was not waged on the basis of norms adopted earlier and still in effect.

1959-1961 marked a new phase in the struggle against crime against the person in Soviet criminal law. This was because, on the one hand, new conditions for the fight against these crimes had developed and, on the other hand, an analysis of judicial practices with the use of laws adopted earlier in relation to this group of crimes and scientific generalization of this analysis made it possible to eliminate gaps in the law and formulate criminal law norms appropriate to the conditions of the new stage in the fight against crime in general and against crimes against the person in particular.

The question had to be decided of adopting new Fundamentals of Criminal Law and, on their basis, new criminal codes for the Union republics, among them the Turkmen SSR. Fairly complex problems arose in working out the law of liability for crimes against the person.

The Turkmen SSR Criminal Code adopted in December 1961 and put into effect as of 1 May 1962 differed from earlier law in a number of ways. With respect to the fight against crime against the person there were the following particular differences. The large majority of the particular definitions of crimes against the person contained in the earlier code were eliminated, specifically: forcing a woman to have an abortion, inciting and assisting a minor or incompetent person to commit suicide, forcing a married woman to divorce, putting a person known to be healthy in a mental hospital for selfish or other purposes; forcing minors to take part in speculation, prostitution, and begging; pandering, maintaining dens of iniquity, and recruiting women for prostitution; revenge for adultery; stealing women for purposes of sale; agreements for the future marriage of minors according to the "kudalyk" custom; conclusion of a marriage agreement according to the "karshilyk" custom and "dakylma" (forcing a widowed woman to marry a relative of the deceased husband); detaining a married woman according to the "kaytarmy" custom; forcing a married woman from the indigenous population to divorce for the sake of personal gain on the part of the parents, relatives, or outsiders; and "bachebazstvo" [translation unknown] (in five forms). Thus, a significant number of these definitions involved action done as the result of survivals of the past, and their elimination from the criminal code (if justified in reality) marked the victory of new relations among the indigenous population of the republic.

At the same time the 1961 Turkmen SSR Criminal Code preserved liability for crimes against the person which were truly dangerous to society: particular types of murder in mitigating circumstances (10 types); murder without aggravating circumstances; murder committed in a state of strong emotional agitation; homicide going beyond the limits of necessary defense; murder of a newborn baby by the mother; negligent homicide; driving to suicide; intentional serious or less serious bodily injury; intentional serious or less serious bodily injury caused in a state of strong emotional agitation; grave or less grave bodily injury caused beyond the bounds of necessary defense; intentional minor bodily injury; assault and negligent grave or less grave bodily injury; infection with venereal disease; illegal abortion; rape; forcing a woman to have sexual relations; sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16; depraved actions; sodomy; "kalym"; entering de facto marital relations with a person who has not reached marriageable age; stealing a woman for the purpose of entering de facto marriage; forcing a woman to enter marriage; forcing a woman to continue marital cohabitation; preventing a woman from marrying; polygamy; malicious evasion of payment of alimony or child support by parents; malicious evasion of the obligation to care for parents; abuse of guardian's rights; stealing or exchanging a baby; illegal deprivation of freedom; leaving someone in danger; failure to aid a sick person; slander; criminal insult; and failure by a ship captain to give aid to victims of a disaster.

Amendments, clarifications, and supplements were made, however, in the wording of the definitions of these crimes. Among the 10 types of homicide in mitigating circumstances special attention is drawn to such definitions as homicide of a woman known by the guilty party to be pregnant and homicide grounded on survivals of the old attitudes toward women, because they are new additions to the 1961 Turkmen SSR Criminal Code and reflect a more profound approach to criminal law protection of women and their right to active participation in building communism.

The above-enumerated definitions of crimes in the current Turkmen SSR Criminal Code are concentrated mainly in the chapter "Crimes Against the Life, Health, Freedom, and Dignity of the Person" and only one, obstructing exercise of equality by women, is found in the chapter "Crimes Against the Political, Labor, and other Rights of Citizens." But in the 1927 Turkmen SSR Criminal Code these definitions of crimes were concentrated in a single chapter entitled "Crimes Against the Life, Health, Freedom, and Dignity of the Person." The reason for this is the lawmaker's exceptional care in evaluating the essential features and nature of the social danger of each definition of a crime against the person from the standpoint of whether the particular crime is directed against specific social relations protected by the Soviet State. During this evaluation the lawmaker inevitably runs up against the heterogeneity of these crimes caused by differences in the social benefits and relations being violated, those same differences which in clan offenses gave rise earlier to proposals to single out crimes against the person caused by survivals of local customs in a separate, independent chapter of the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code [9, p 44], as was done in the RSFSR code. But the lawmaker of the Turkmen SSR, like the lawmakers of various other Union republics did not do so. And this was his unquestioned right. We emphasized [9, p 43] and emphasize today that, with all the theoretical and technical legal debatability of the solution to this question adopted in the

Turkmen SSR Criminal Code, it does guarantee the essential legal prerequisites for the fight against crimes committed on the basis of survivals of local customs. The structure of the 1961 Turkmen SSR Criminal Code simply does not give a completely precise reflection of the orientation of these crimes against particular relations within the vast limits of the multifaceted system of clan crimes against the person. But this is above all a theoretical issue and can hardly have a significant influence on the effectiveness of the fight against survivals of the past by means of criminal law.

The 1961 Turkmen SSR Criminal Code promoted a successful struggle against criminal offenses against the person. But this did not mark the end of refinements of republic criminal law. Experience demonstrated that not all the decisions on which the code was based when published could stand the test of time. This refers above all to crimes against the person caused by survivals of local customs or crimes appearing to be such.

A decree of party and state bodies after adoption of the 1961 Turkmen SSR Criminal Code demanded that the fight against survivals of local customs and their criminal repercussions be intensified. Specifically, the resolutions of the 19th Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party put forward a firm demand: "Wage an implacable struggle against survivals of the past, especially the feudal attitude toward women" [14]. This demand was consistently backed up at later congresses of the Turkmen Communist Party and Plenums of its Central Committee [4, p 46; 5, p 43; 6, p 77].

In July 1964 the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court held a plenum which adopted special decree No 5 (dated 13 July 1964 and entitled "Judicial Practice in Cases of Crimes Which Are Survivals of the Past in Relation to Women"). The decree devoted special attention to "kalym." Plenums of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court adopted similar decrees later also, in particular on 30 December 1973 they adopted decree No 1 entitled "Practices in Cases of Crimes Which are Survivals of the Past in Relation to Women," and then on 26 January 1981 a decree on experience with carrying out the 30 December 1973 decree.

Thus, the leading party and Soviet bodies, as well as the highest judicial bodies of the republic, have fought tirelessly against these crimes. During this fight it has become clear, specifically, that the norms for liability for "kaytarma" (detaining a married woman in her parents' home until full payment of the "kalym") was prematurely eliminated from the Turkmen SSR Criminal Code. When the 1961 code was adopted it was thought that this survival of the past had been eliminated, but experience demonstrated that this was not true. For this reason, the opinion was expressed in the press that this norm should be restored in criminal law [9, p 119]. The article by the prominent Turkmen poet Tousehan Esenova in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was impressive. She cited flagrant cases that demonstrated that the shameful custom of "kaytarma" was far from eliminated. Her conclusion rang out like a demand of life itself: "It appears that the article envisioning punishment for "kaytarma" was eliminated from the Criminal Code too soon!" [13]. By ukase of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet on 27 August 1974 [12, p 90], "kaytarma" was again declared to be a crime punishable by law. This ukase was incorporated in the Turkmen Criminal Code as Article 127 and became an important weapon in the fight against this dangerous survival. What

happened with the norm concerning "kaytarma" reminds us once again of the need to be cautious in the fight against survivals of the past, and not move too fast. This becomes especially timely because the adoption of the new USSR Constitution in 1977 and the 1978 Turkmen SSR Constitution necessitates a search for new legal means and methods of fighting offenses against the person, especially those caused by survivals of local customs.²

The criminal law of the Turkmen SSR with respect to the fight against crimes against the person has continued to develop and be refined in the process of its application to concrete cases and in the generalizing work of judicial-procurator and scientific institutions, and as a result this work has carried through to the lawmaking activities of the highest governmental agencies.

The laws and other enforceable enactments adopted at the present time must be grounded on the tasks and requirements of the current phase of development of socialist society and correspond to the statements of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the 27th Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party, and the Party Program concerning the need to "insure rigorous compliance with socialist legality, root out all violations of law and order, and eliminate crimes and the factors that cause it." (2, p 178]

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol. 29.
2. "Programma i Ustav KPSS" [Program and By-Laws of the CPSU], Moscow, 1976.
3. "O 60-y godovshchine obrazovaniya Soyuz Soverskikh otzialisticheskikh Respublik" [The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union Soviet socialist republics, (Moscow, Politizdat, 1982.
4. "Materialy XX s"yezda KPT" [Materials of the 20th Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party], Ashkhabad, 1971.
5. "Materialy XXI s"yezda KPT" [Materials of the 21st Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party], Ashkhabad, 1976.
6. Materialy XXII s"yezda KPT: [Materials of the 22nd Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party], Ashkhabad, 1981.
7. B. Durdyev, "Formulation and Elaboration of Criminal Law in Turkmenistan," UCHEN. ZAP. TGU Vol 19, 1961.

²While the abolition of liability for "kaytarma" in 1931 was premature, the preservation in the Turkmen Criminal Code of the crime of murder grounded in blood revenge is hardly justified today. This norm (Article 106, Paragraph 10) has plainly outlived its usefulness, for it has not been used once in the last 25 years of judicial practice in the Turkmen SSR.

8. B. Saryyev, "Opasnyye posledstviya perezhitkov proshlogo" [Dangerous Consequences of Survivals of the Past], Ashkhabad, 1967.
9. B. Saryyev, "Otvetstvennost' za prestupleniya, sostavlyayushchiye perezhitki mestnykh obychayev" [Liability for Crimes That Are Survivals of Local Customs], Moscow, 1970.
10. B. Saryyev, "Prestupleniya protiv zhizni" [Crimes against Life], Ashkhabad, 1978.
11. SU RSFSR, No 79, 1924.
12. VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA TSSR, No 16, 1974.
13. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 23 March 1974.
14. TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 25 March 1966.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Ylym". "Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, seriya obshchestvennykh nauk", 1983

11,176
CSO: 1830/269

REGIONAL

UZBEK PROCURATOR ON CRIMINAL SPECULATION IN REPUBLIC

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by N. Burikhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR procurator: "Fight Speculation! Punishment is Unavoidable."]

[Text] To each according to his labor: this is the basic principle for the distribution of public goods under socialism. We build, produce and train--all for the public good. There are, nevertheless, people who are attempting to get rich at the expense of the state, who are not participating in socially useful labor. The people call them spongers. The speculators are one of the most dangerous types of this species. Even back in 1921, V. I. Lenin indicated that it was "necessary to take another look at and rework all laws concerning speculation, and to announce that every embezzlement, every deviation from government control, surveillance and accounting, whether it be direct or indirect, open or covert is punishable (factually prosecuting speculation with triple severity)."

The statements of the leader and founder of the Soviet State on the need for a decisive battle with speculation are applicable even in our day. In Article 13 of the USSR Constitution it is written that income from labor is the citizen's starting point for personal property and in Article 60 it says that avoiding socially useful labor is incompatible with the principles of socialist society.

There is, therefore, a constant battle being waged in the republic against speculation. Only this year more than 3000 speculators were held legally responsible and approximately 2000 persons were called to account administratively for small-scale speculation.

At the Sergeliyskiy market in Tashkent, N. Dalichenko and O. Zubenko were arrested by police for selling imported men's shirts and children's clothing at speculative prices. The question raised during the investigation was: where had they been able to buy these products from India, Pakistan and Czechoslovakia? The trail led to the Frunze trade center. It turned out that the chief of the clothing warehouse Z. Yuldashev, certainly not without a selfish motive, had supplied the speculators. This example is typical. Investigation materials on speculation show that speculators always have connections with dishonest warehouse, base and store employees.

Yuldashev was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and is serving his sentence. It is clear from investigation materials that Yuldashev traded essentially openly at the warehouse. At the time of his arrest, more than 10,000 rubles in illegal receipts that had not been turned in by Yuldashev and approximately 2000 rubles worth of scarce commodities that he had concealed were discovered. There was free access to the warehouse for outsiders even when the store was not open. It is hard to believe that Frunze Trade Center Director M. Salikhov did not know about this. In his opinion, which he gave the court during his testimony, the warehouse chief was just an ideal employee.

We give a lot of thought to the sources of speculation. We attribute it to lack of training, etc. Is it possible that this same O. Zubenko was not aware that speculation is a great evil and that she committed a crime through ignorance? If only that were the case! During the investigation she was taking exams at the journalism faculty of Tashkent State University, from whom she subsequently received her diploma upon completion of her studies. At the same time she studied the fundamentals of Soviet law and mastered this subject, in the opinion of her instructors. Twice as much should be demanded from persons such as this. Indeed it is impossible to understand the inhabitants of Block No 8, Sergeliyskiy Rayon, who engaged a public defender to participate in the trial of Zubenko rather than evaluating her deeds from the standpoint of principle.

Here is another example.

The Uzbekistan furniture industry, even though the quality of the available product has improved, is not able for the time being to supply everyone with furniture which is in increasing demand. In order that the demands of the population might be satisfied, local soviet ispolkoms instituted definite rules for the sale of such furniture. They have not, however, been able to control them. Clever dealers have taken advantage of this to work their way into trade and transport agencies. A tight nest such as this of speculators and bribe-takers was woven into Store No 10 (Director A. Karimov), Tashkhozorga, and the service agency No 3 of Tashgortransekspeditsiya Association (Director T. Martirosov) by senior buyer S. Dusmatov, automatic order examiner V. Khodyrev, loading hand S. Surzhenko and motor vehicle drivers from the ATP No 39 Tashgoravtotrest [Tashkent city motor vehicle trust] for central shipments, S. Shcherbakov and L. Miroyan.

Each of these people got what he deserved. V. Ben'yaminov, deputy director of the transport shop of the Sredazelektroapparat Plant who procured fictitious documents for Shcherbakov and Miroyan allowing them to use state motor vehicle transport for furniture shipments from bases and store to the apartments of "clients" was also held accountable. Even when the dealers were caught red-handed, Sredazelektroapparat chose a public defender for them rather than a public prosecutor. The actions of the Tashkhozorga, by whose order the Director of Store No 10 A. Karimov received only a reprimand can be considered neither correct nor comprehensive.

This is how individual citizens and managers of economic and trade organizations sometimes rise to the defense of speculators and their accomplices by their actions while condemning them with words. This discussion should concern those who engage in criminal transactions as well as those who are doing the actual speculating. Perhaps citizens I. Frolov, a spetsrabort [special operations] administration employee of the Tashkent gorispolkom, P. Petin, an employee of the aviation association imeni Chkalov, and V. Malyshev, director of sector ATP-6 of the city of Tashkent, who paid speculators 1,100 rubles for furniture costing 503 rubles or A. Ayrapetova, an employee of the Ministry of Light Industry who overpaid 800 rubles and others were not aware that they were participating in a crime? They knew, but consciously went into it, essentially playing the role of bribe takers.

The second type of speculators are those who shun socially useful activity, systematically buying up early vegetables, fruits and melons from village workers for resale in different regions of the country. In so doing, they do not always get airplane and train space honestly, using state motor freight transport. Often they provide themselves with fictitious rural Soviet personal plot certificates. Moreover, they live in our residential areas amidst honest people who often take the position of "It's not my concern."

Speculation obviously cannot be fought by the efforts of administrative organs alone. Those who work must be a great help in exposing the speculators.

Public organizations, labor collectives and housing managers pass up chances to expose speculators and must not close their eyes to cases where goods are resold in the territory and at enterprises, institutions and organizations and where they live. Notifying the police, procurator or other organs of any known crime, whether in the planning stages or already committed, is the moral duty of each Soviet person. According to Part I, Article 169 of the Uzbek SSR Criminal Code, harboring speculators is punishable by a prison term of up to 2 years or by compensatory labor for the same amount of time.

The battle against hiding goods from buyers must be stepped up, as well as the groundless delay of its realization. For breaking the rules of commerce, the guilty parties are held criminally responsible. The State Trade Inspectorate plays a large role in exposing each case such as this. Its activity must be even more principled, effective and steadfast.

The requirements of the law concerning the uncompromising struggle with speculators are not always met by employees of law enforcement agencies. Sometimes the police direct their efforts against people who happened to be caught while selling their personal possessions rather than against malicious speculators. In the process of an investigation, police often do not try to ascertain the sources where speculators obtain the scarce commodities. The actions of criminals are not always correctly evaluated in judicial decisions. There are cases where malicious speculators receive a light punishment, without having their property confiscated. The labor collectives where the speculators work are seldom informed.

It must be confessed that the procurator's surveillance as to whether the laws designed to fight speculation are being followed or not is still not at the necessary level.

New evidence of party and government concern over satisfying the growing demands of the population is shown by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures to Better Provide the People with Goods for Popular Consumption from 1983 to 1985." Specific measures for expanding the production of consumer goods in the republic were noted at the recently occurring Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

In solving these problems a great deal depends on the ministries of light and local industry, the domestic service, agriculture, other ministry and department enterprises who produce popular consumer goods, and on local soviets of people's deputies.

Only through the combined efforts of party, state and soviet organs, public organizations, volunteer squads, Comrade's Courts, and labor collectives can an atmosphere of absolute intolerance for plunderers, bribe-takers, speculators and other swindlers be established.

12262

CSO: 1830/293A

REGIONAL

PRESS DISCREDITS TRUST'S SOCIALIST COMPETITION AWARD

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 p 2

[Article by E. Krivobokov, Dzhambul Oblast, in the column "Competition and Morality": "...And the Victors Judge"]

[Text] For successes achieved in socialist competition and the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations during 1982, the Bureau of the Dzhambul Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the Ispolkom of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, the Presidium of the Oblast Council of Trade Unions and the Bureau of the Komsomol Obkom have entered the Dzhambul Administration No 1 of "Kazkhimmontazh" Trust in the Oblast Board of Honor.

This decision is perplexing, since the indicated Administration has more than once been criticized in the local and central press. The question arises, is not the very idea of honest competition among the oblast's working collectives discredited in such a case? L. Belobrov, war and labor veteran.

We contacted the construction department of the party's Dzhambul Oblast Committee. Its chief, Stanislov Nikolayevich Makarov confirmed that Administration No 1 was among the winners of the socialist competition entered in the Oblast Board of Honor. The Administration worked very well during the past year, having fulfilled the plan according to all production indices.

Can the responsible comrades who were charged with tabulating the competition results really be unaware of the article in the paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA on 12 December 1982. "What are They Writing About?" It was this installation administration that was criticized in the article. Orders for performed work remained open here for up to a year and a half, and there were other violations, including financial. In particular, the administration was once assigned goods that are in high demand to encourage the competition leaders. But the carpets were by no means given to the best workers, but rather to "necessary" management people in the Administration.

Neither could the comrades tabulating the results of the competition know of the resolution of the Oblast National Control Committee adopted in June of last year. At that time the Committee examined the results of an inspection of the facts of the abuses of the service position of the installation-administration supervisors. It was established that the Administration undertakes the unplanned construction of projects, book-keeping records and accounts are crudely violated, the engineering-technical workers are maintained over the staffing complement at the expense of the workers, the procedure for dispatching officials and the labor legislation on the hiring of temporary workers are violated...

On account of the irregularities found, the National Control Committee issued reprimands to the head of Administration No 1, P. Sikhidi, the chief book-keeper, L. Tsoyu, and others and recovered unauthorized expenditures to the amount of several monthly paychecks.

But, perhaps, in the purely productional sphere the installers were able to achieve such outstanding results in light of which the above-cited facts concerning moral-practical irregularities can be ignored? Unfortunately, here also the Administration does not shine with successes. As the deputy administrator of the "Kazkhimmontazh" trust P. Nigay reported to us, the productional-economic and financial activity of the Administration during 1982 was accepted with an evaluation of "unsatisfactory." Putting it simply, it got a "two" for work. True, the plan for construction-installation works was fulfilled by 101.3 percent. But the plan for increasing labor productivity, one of the major parameters, was assimilated by only 97.4 percent. The overexpenditure of the wage fund comprised 113,500 rubles. The low level of work quality led to waste and large alterations in the installation of heat lines.

The document summarizing the results of the year further noted:

"The overall worker turnover was 40.5 percent. The administration did not take appropriate measures for strengthening labor discipline, 360 people committed truancy and the loss of work-hours comprised 1,167 man-days.

In 1982 several unfortunate instances were permitted.

Because of the poor organization of installation work and the untimely provision of necessary materials, the job-completion times were disrupted by three multiple skill brigades..."

It is no accident that such "victors" cause perplexity. It is difficult not to concur with the labor veteran L. Belobrov that an undemanding approach in determining victors and a disregard for the moral aspects of socialist competition can discredit the very idea of competition.

REGIONAL

ORGANIZER OF 'LARGE SCALE' EMBEZZLEMENT EXECUTED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 83 p 4

[Article by GruzINFORM: "The Sentence Carried Out"]

[Text] The public of the republic are informed about a trial case of the double-dyed schemers, who had operated in the Tetrtskleb juice factory in the Telav region for a number of years.

The organizer of the criminal group, Ushangi Kereselidze, involved tens of persons in criminal activity, and by falsifying fruit-berry juices embezzled monies on a particularly large scale, thereby causing considerable damage to the state.

The Court board of Criminal Affairs of the Supreme Court of the Republic sentences U. Kereselidze to capital punishment--to be shot. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet declined his appeal for pardon.

The sentence was carried out.

12404

CSO: 1830/348

REGIONAL

MVD STING OPERATION UNCOVERS CORRUPT OFFICIAL

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by M. Pulatov: "Bribe-taker"]

[Text] This story is not borrowed from a detective plot. Everything was simple to the extreme: citizen Ts. was invited to the Chirchik city Department of Social Security, and a worker, checking her pension file, declared:

"You receive your pension unlawfully."

"Why is that, son?"

"In the kolkhoz certificate that is in the file, it does not say how many workdays you have put in."

Citizen Ts. had been receiving her pension for about eight years at this time.

"What should I do?" bewilderedly asked the pensioneer.

"Bring a new certificate."

But Ts. explained that she could not do it, that she was sick.

The man talking to the visitor so strictly, turned out to be not that strict: "Alright, old lady, tomorrow bring a hundred rubles, and everything will be fine."

The next day the pensioneer timidly entered the same room, said hello and gave the man who talked to her the day before a pack of ten-rouble notes. Having counted the money, he put it into his coat pocket and said: "Now you can go home in peace."

This is it. Although, not completely. As soon as Ts. left the study, the workers of OBKhSS, of the department of Internal Affairs of Chirchik

Gorispolkom, entered it, accompanied by the witnesses and asked the man to return the money.

With trembling hands, he took the money out. Well, everything else was a matter of technicality: the experienced workers of OBKhSS did not have to work hard--quickly and beyond any doubt they proved that in his pocket were the very ten-ruble notes that the pensioner gave to the extortionist.

The People's Court of the city of Chirchik sentenced the bribe-taker to eight years of imprisonment with the confiscation of property. Thus punishment will be carried out in the maximum security colony.

Who is he, the bribe-taker?

It is Kuchkar Niyatov--the senior inspector of the Tashkent Oblast Department of Social Security who, together with other workers, was carrying out a regular inspection in the Chirchik city department of social security. In his time, he graduated from the Tashkent Technical School of social security and was directed to the Oblsobe [oblast Social Security Administration], where he worked until the very day he was caught at the crime.

From the character reference of Niyatov: "During the period of his employment, he has proved himself to be a knowledgeable, innovative worker. At present, is a student of the sixth year in the Law Department of Tashkent State University. During the period of employment, he had no reprimands. He is respected among his co-workers..."

In essence, this was all that they could say in the Oblsobe about their colleague, with whom they worked for more than seven years. Couldn't anybody see the rotten inside of Niyatov?

"You cannot get into another person's soul,"--they shamefully replied in the department.

And the fact that Niyatov's inside was rotten leaves no doubts. Bribery is a most dangerous crime. It is not an accident that the law severely punishes bribe-takers. However, Niyatov, a man who is finishing his studies in the Law Department, could not help but know the contents of Article 152 of the Uzbek SSR Code of Criminal Law. The article in which such severe punishments, depending on the contents of crime, are determined, such as imprisonment from three to fifteen years, and with especially incriminating circumstances--death sentence. He probably knew, but still went ahead with his crime. He thought he could slip by. He did not slip by.

Maybe, somebody would think: it is a hard punishment--for a hundred rubles, eight years of imprisonment.

No, it is not hard. Because the danger of Niyatov's crime to the community is not in the sum of bribery, but in that he had discredited a government body. Our people's government. And this is most dangerous.

12404

CSO: 1830/348

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF FAMILY

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 29 May 83 p 1

[Editorial article by TIESA: "Family Deserves Universal Attention"]

[Text] The work day is over and we all hurry to get home where the closest people get together—our families. Then leisure time and personal life begin. However, in peoples' lives everything is tied together. Processes take place which affect the entire society. Children are educated in the family, the first impressions of social contacts are formed here and the first traditions as well as the first rules of everyday life. At home we can rest; although we may be busy with house chores, we still rest. We can be certain when we say that the family is a cradle of our human values.

In our country great attention is paid to the family. The 26th CPSU Congress has planned a comprehensive political and social program for care for the well-being of working people which also seeks to increase aid and the benefits to the family.

With the economic development the apartment conditions are improving and so are the cultural and living services. The planned intensive housing construction is to continue further so that the principle of a separate apartment for every family can be realized. Peoples' leisure time is increasing and conditions are being provided to spend it meaningfully. However, in enjoying the state's assistance let us not forget those resources which hide in the family itself. A woman has equal rights in the society; but unfortunately the household chores and similar tasks are not equally distributed in the family. The sociologists have calculated that a woman contributes three times as much time to household problems than a man. True, men are now getting more involved in everyday work at home, but this process should accelerate.

In 1981, the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers passed a resolution "On Means to Increase State Assistance to Families with Children." Now the families are already using the privileges which allow a mother to care for the child herself until he reaches the age of one year, and to keep receiving her salary. Furthermore, she has the right to get unpaid vacation until the child is 18 months old. It is very convenient for the family to have the mother raise and educate a child by herself at perhaps the most important period of his life, when he makes his first step and utters the first word.

Late last year the Lithuanian CP Central Committee passed a resolution "On Kapsukas City and Kapsukas Rayon Party and Social Organizations Work to Strengthen the Family and Increase its Educational Role." The resolution points out that the action of strengthening the family, unfortunately, was still not sufficient. The demographic situation in the city and in the rayon is characterized by certain unfavorable trends. There are still many divorces, one-parent families, and the birth rate is low. It is therefore necessary to promote the progressive family traditions which have already taken root. More attention needs to be paid to the family's leisure time, family celebrations, the evening hours, and to honoring the mothers of large families.

Wider publicity should be given to the experience of those employees collectives which contribute considerably to strengthening the family, to children's education, and to fostering good mutual relations. This opens wide horizons to party and trade union organizations. Their efforts should always be supported by the administration of employee collectives.

As an example we could mention the beautiful traditions of honoring the families and of education, developed by "Ekranas" party and social organizations. Recently an evening party was held here to which the couples of both the "Silver Anniversary" age and recently married were invited. Of course, other peoples' experience does not shorten the wrong trails we take in life; it shows a direction, however, how to get off these trails faster and what major obstacles lie ahead.

There are many employee collectives in the republic which provide aid to families raising three or more children. This is a sign of their deep concern--large families should be supported in every way. However, has it everywhere been done enough to save the parents' time so that without wasting it they could get all necessary everyday and other services? Much also depends on city and rayon executive committees, social services departments and their employees' views concerning large families. TIESA wrote already about the experience of Moscow residents. A family with three children is considered a large family in this city and it has a priority in getting household and commercial services.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations have to be active in forming the public opinion which helps to strengthen the family, increase its role and responsibility in developing proper attitudes to work, child raising, and spiritual interests.

The family must also fulfill its sacred duty of striving for a broad and harmonious development of man. A famous psychologist A. Makarenka often emphasized to the parents: "You bear and educate a son or a daughter not only for paternal enjoyment. Under your leadership a future citizen, a future worker and a future fighter is growing in your family. If you make a mistake, you will raise a bad human being, and not only you but also many other people, and the whole country will suffer."

The family has a great responsibility--it is the most important cell of society and a builder of the future. That is why it deserves universal attention.

REGIONAL

READERS' LETTERS DISCUSS AID TO LARGE FAMILIES

Moscow's Experience

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 4 Mar 83 p 4

[Interview with Ala Severina, Moscow city executive committee Family and Marriage Department Chief, by special TIESA correspondent Vanda Bogušienė: "Providing Aid to Large Families"; date of interview not specified.]

[Text] A large program has been prepared and is being implemented in our country which helps women to make motherhood more compatible with their work in the country's production. Let us recall the benefits which went into effect in 1981 as well as last year's two important innovations: partly paid vacations for mothers until their children are one year old, and additional unpaid vacation until a child reaches the age of one and a half.

This is of great help to a family. Providing a mother an opportunity to bring up and care for her child at this important period of his life and to make her feel secure about her job is an achievement we all can be proud of. However, families raising three, four or more children also expect other assistance from society, namely, greater everyday living services. Let us compare the worries of a family raising one child with those of a family with three cheerfully yelling tots. Just shopping for the most important items, how much more time the latter family needs compared with the former? Society and the working people have the opportunities and must help large families. What family, by the way, should be considered a large family?

These questions come from the readers' letters and from today's life itself. How to answer them? TIESA correspondent visited the Moscow city executive committee and talked with Family and Marriage Department Manager Ala Severina. Three questions were discussed where the department had working experience.

[Question] What questions does your department help to solve and what functions does it perform?

[Answer] There are two sections in our department: one deals with the preparation of young people for matrimony and the other provides consultative and organizational assistance to families. I will explain these things further. We employ sociologists, psychologists and other specialists in our department. They are not only helping the families in disagreement but are also investigating the causes and the circumstances of divorce cases, from which we draw appropriate conclusions. It happens then that we have to inform the leaders of employee collectives of some of their workers improper behavior in the family. Sometimes this has a decisive effect on saving the family. In analyzing the divorce cases we sometimes notice that there were no sufficient grounds for divorce, especially when there are small children involved. We do not believe that a divorce is already a final and decisive solution. We invite the divorced people for an appointment, and if they come, the psychologists carefully start to work on their case. Several young couples even remarried last year. This indicates that the psychological services are very important. It is only to be regretted that at their difficult moment the spouses cannot bring themselves to seek the psychologists' advice. Assistance provided in time can in fact help many of them to avoid painful traumas to themselves and their children.

After marriage the young people often establish their residence at their parents'. Most disagreements then arise because of insufficient respect for the elderly, and the lack of tolerance to an established household order and its habits. Later, when the grandchildren are born, disagreements begin about their education, pampering, etc. And in such cases, it is the grandparents who get the blame most of the time, even though we really want to justify their feelings. In summing up briefly, I should say that in our specialists' opinion there is a lack of respect and kindness to older people in their advanced years.

I mentioned the assistance to families provided by various organizations. What does it mean? In every Moscow city rayon there are social family services established at the executive committees which provide aid to families raising three or more children. We are advising these services and giving them systematic assistance.

[Question] What family in your city is considered large and what aid, as you mentioned, does it really get from social family services?

[Answer] A family with three children is considered a large family. In every Moscow city rayon committee, as I already mentioned, there is a social family service established (in some areas this work has just begun) which is managed by the executive committee deputy chairman, committee members of civic and commercial organizations and educational and cultural agencies. Every family raising three or more children is put on the roster of this service. To save their time, these families have an opportunity to order daily supplies twice a week from any store. Everyday services such as laundry, cleaning and small repairs are provided to these families on a priority basis. A

family with four children waits only one year for an apartment. Large families have also an opportunity to purchase children's necessity goods which are in short supply. What kind of goods? For example, on a priority basis they can buy a short children's fur coat once every two years. Large family certificates are in preparation currently, which we hope will enable them in the near future to receive various services on a priority basis.

[Question] You mentioned that social family services established at the city rayon executive committees are operating there for a second year already. Have their activities justified them?

[Answer] I think they have. The members of these services have a social obligation to help and with their efforts can really develop a good model for assisting large families. Just recently, a festival took place in Moscow's Sevastopol Rayon which was organized to promote family cultural life. Movies, concerts and various cultural center activities, in leisure time and on the days of rest, as well as their content were indeed dedicated to the families and met with great success. Frankly, where can parents go today with their children to enjoy a festival together? I do not know about the conditions where you live but in our city we really had very few of such festivities. For instance, a Family Day was celebrated in the Perovski Rayon. On Sunday the representatives of civic and commercial organizations came together with their families. I must admit, I thought that the first festival, just like the first pancake, would be a failure. However, I was surprised to see a hall full of people. Families, with their children and grandparents, were coming here like to a real festival.

A Mother Speaks

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 25 Mar 83 p 4

[Letter to the editors of TIESA by Jolanta Cekaviciene, Panevezys "Ekranas" factory inspector: "I, a Mother Want to Tell..."]

[Text] TIESA in its No. 53 issue has printed an interview with Moscow executive committee Family and Marriage Department Chief A. Severina on the subject of aid provided to large families. The editors recieved a number of letters which tell how employee collectives are helping the families raising three, four or more children.

Today we print a letter from the Panevezys Red Banner Order of Labor "Ekranas" factory technical control section inspector Jolanta Cekaviciene.

The editors of the factory newspaper "Ekranietis" sent on our request a photo of the letter's author and her children.

I read in TIESA how the Muscovites provide aid to large families and began to think: our factory's labor union is providing really good conditions to raise and educate children. I would like to tell everybody about it.

My husband Bronius and I have been working in "Ekranas" for eight years and are raising four children. To be sure, it is not easy for us with such a crowd of youngsters but I am not alone in raising them. My husband does not shun any work and we do not separate our worries into man's and woman's. Our three little daughters go to kindergarten for which we pay half of the cost. Our son is two years old, and we look after him by working on two different shifts.

Our city committee has also provided an opportunity for large families to buy food and manufactured goods without wasting time. I go to the store and leave a short list of products our family would need next week. On a fixed day we stop over and find everything packed in cartons. Then all we have to do every day is to buy milk and bread. There is probably no need to explain the meaning of saved time to a family such as ours. One hour a week--and we are well supplied with food. We have no worries with the manufactured products our children need either.

Our children are still small but both my husband and myself feel relaxed when we think of their future. If a collective member's family has three, four or more children who still go to school, they get a free lunch there paid by the factory. If four children of a single family go to school, the trade union buys them uniforms and small briefcases. And the union helps not only large families; all those who work in the factory, for example, do not have to pay for the medicines--they are paid for by the factory. This is of considerable help to the elderly people. Some people have to undergo medical treatment quite often, and I learned that the factory spends nearly 40 thousand roubles a year for this purpose. Young families which raise at least one child and have been working in this collective for three years receive a credit for a cooperative apartment from the factory.

And what a variety of circles, festivities and other things are provided to our workers' children! The factory contributes to the cost of meals at the young pioneer camps. Children's dance, drama and art circles activities as well as family sports events take place at the factory. I would not in fact be able to tell about everything, and I do not even know everything.

Our trade union committee members maintain close ties with the schools. They are constantly kept informed about the employees' childrens scholastic performance and behavior in school. And it is moving to hear an appreciation publicly expressed to the parents for the good upbringing of their son or daughter. Of course, there is sometimes also bad news about them. Individual discussions are then held with the parents of such children, and it is suggested that they should devote more time to their children. During the summer vacations some older children get a job in the factory. This perhaps may be the reason why many high school graduates follow in the footsteps of their parents. Who can fail to appreciate a decent order and the collective's concern for the employees' families and their health? We all know that the better we work, the more money the factory will have for our livelihood and cultural needs. Obviously, not every enterprise can perhaps allocate so much money to aid its employees' families. But the opportunities exist when we look for them and when there are people who are genuinely concerned about

it. "Ekranas" employees are grateful for that to Trade Union Committee Chairman V. Laskauskas and his coworkers D. Klimaviciene, J. Tomkeviciute, A. Uzusieniene, and Women's Council activists N. Zekienė, V. Krasauskiene, and others.

There would be in particular a great deal to talk about the cultural activities where a considerable amount of time is devoted to the families. Recently the collective held an evening party which was attended by the families with grey hair as well as the young ones. Such gatherings enrich everyone and bring them closer together.

I heard many times others say that the collective is like a second home. And that is true, indeed. Life would be sad if we would consider work only as a means to make a living, and if there were no other ties with the collective that are cherished by everyone.

I would not want anyone to think that we live without worries. We have enough of them just judging by all the questions we have to answer after coming home from work...Then it also happens that one of the children gets ill. And so far the living space around us is rather cramped, and we can understand that we cannot have everything at once.

I am truly proud of my collective and am happy that our children are growing healthy and cheerful.

Response Continues

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 8 May 83 p 4

[Article: "Large Families Get Attention" by the editors of TIESA referring to letters from three readers]

[Text] Recently (TIESA No. 53) an interview was printed on aid provided in Moscow city to large families raising three or more children. Later "Ekranas" factory employee J. Cekaviciene told us how the collective was helping her family raising four children (TIESA No. 69). The editors continue to receive many letters in response to this correspondence. This indicates that an important problem was brought out.

Today we print some of these letters.

"Let us Follow the Muscovites' Example" by P. Savickiene of Trakai Rayon

I read in TIESA issue No. 53 about the Muscovites' experience and thought that they provide a tangible and substantial aid to large families.

Livelihood and financial aid to large families varies widely. I heard that department stores in Kaunas have sections where large families can buy everyday products without delays. Elektrėnai Regional Electric Power Station

VRE trade union committee provided opportunities to large families to buy additional bedding. These are welcome developments. As a mother of four children I know how difficult it is to find spare time. And how much of it can be lost in shopping! Issuing certificates to large families, as Moscow does, would be a very good idea, and implementing it should not be postponed for another five years.

I do not want to complain about my lot as a mother of large family. My family gives me not only worries but also a great deal of joy.

Let us Think About the Future" by A. Amuskevicius of Kapsuka

When the birth rate currently is so low, to consider a family with three children as a large family became a real necessity. Moscow's experience reported in TIESA is a very good example.

In Kapsukas, everyone out of three families has only one child. We should start thinking who would raise the crops and produce other goods when our generation will retire and when our son or daughter will have to care for two parents, and in addition raise their children.

Before it is too late, let us provide by deeds, and not by words, aid to the families raising three children, and lighten their daily worries.

"Long Trip to Kindergarten" by N. Zukauskienė of Vilnius

It was good to read the article "I, a Mother, want to Tell" (TIESA No. 69). It is gratifying to know that the families of the "Ekranas" factory are getting really substantial aid. However, I would like to talk about my own family.

With my husband we raise three children and recently moved to another apartment on Seskine street. Our joy had no limits. However, a week later the children began asking to move to a hostel where we lived earlier in a small room. A long trip to kindergarten in the morning is tiresome to them and us as well.

We waited until the 135th day nursery and kindergarten would open. We submitted the applications well in advance and indicated that there were three children in our family. After the administrative commission's meeting we learned that our child who belonged to a preparatory group was admitted, but our little two and a half year old was not. Both myself and my husband have approached the Lenin Rayon Executive Committee but were told that we had no priority rights--the laws were the same for the families with one child as well as with three children.

We therefore have to continue to take our both children in two overcrowded buses from Seskine to the nursery and kindergarten on Giedraiciai street.

We all want to have larger families. Let us then not leave them to live with our problems without help.

9932

CSO: 1809/17

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

August 9, 1983